密勒氏評論報

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REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

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WHETHER OR NOT Great Britain will again assume the responsibility for the underwriting of Japan's foreign policy in the Far East at the end of the Imperial Conference to be held in London next month constitutes one of the most momentous questions in the present day diplomatic situation in this section of the world. The future peace of this vast part of the earth depends upon the decision that is reached on July 13, of this year—that being the day upon which the announcement was made from London that the governments of Great Britain and Japan had come to the conclusion that the pact was inimical to the letter of the Covenant of the League of Nations. A renewal of the pact means a sanction of Japanese operations in Siberia, a backing up of Japan's attitude in the Yap island controversy, a concurrence in the Japanese plan that when Shantung is returned to China "a concession under the exclusive jurisdiction of Japan will be established at a place to be designated by the Japanese government," and a recognition of that nation's "special and paramount interests" in Manchuria and Mongolia. It will be a reaffirmation of the policy of "regional understandings", a prolonging of causes for international friction, and a plain, although inferred statement, from two of the strongest supporters of the League of Nations that this organ of international negotiations has not sufficient power or scope to serve the interests they desire. It will constitute a further proof of the statement made by Dr. E. J. Dillon at the close of his work, *The Inside Story of the Peace Conference:* "Every government is making its policy subservient to the needs of the future war which is universally looked upon as an unavoidable outcome of the Versailles peace. Imperialism and militarism are striking roots in soil where they were hitherto unknown. In a word, Prussianism, instead of being destroyed, has been openly adopted by

its ostensible enemies, and the huge sacrifices offered up by the heroic armies of the foremost nations are being misused to give one half of the world cause to rise up against the other half."

STRANGE though it may seem an alliance in the Far East between Great Britain and Japan was first suggested by Baron von Eckardstein, German *charge d' affaires* in London, who planned such an agreement between Great Britain, Germany and Japan. The idea found a warm supporter in Count Hayashi, then Japanese Minister to the Court of St. James, who obtained the approval of his government and approached the British Foreign Secretary, Lord Lansdowne. The German participation was lost sight of in the negotiations which were finally clinched after Sir Claude McDonald, British Minister to Japan, who was then in London, at the instance of Minister Hayashi brought pressure to bear on the Foreign Office on the grounds of offsetting a possible alliance between Japan and Russia. Lord Lansdowne was at first unsympathetic but finally yielded and in February, 1902, the first alliance was signed. (The complete text of the three alliances as given by *The Japan Year Book*, 1919-1920 is republished elsewhere in this issue). In 1904 Great Britain concluded an entente with France to prevent that nation from joining Russia against Japan and postponing the upheaval which later came in Europe. Of this, *The Japan Chronicle* said editorially in its issue of January 28, 1919: "The existence of two groups of alliances, avowedly framed to ensure peace, made war inevitable. So much is evident today. It rests with the Peace Conference to devise another method. The old system has failed utterly and disastrously. In a common agreement between all States to ensure peace there may be security for the future. But such an arrangement must rigidly exclude all public or secret agreements of alliance, the effect of which would be to divide the nations into two or more hostile groups." The alliance in 1905 became avowedly an offensive and defensive pact and has so continued. Averting at that time, a war between Japan and Great Britain against France and Russia, the alliance became the reason given by the militarists of Japan when "picking in the Pacific," so far as territorial expansion was concerned, looked good to those individuals by entrance into the recent world conflict.

AND so stands the alliance today as an offensive and defensive arrangement and it may be taken as positive that no renewal will be acceptable to Japan unless it includes further recognition of her "special interests" in Shantung, a tacit recognition of her operations in Siberia, Mongolia, and Manchuria, and a reaffirmation of the secret agreements that brought into her possession, through the now disputed method of mandates, of the German islands north of the equator. As an offensive and defensive alliance, such a union takes into consideration a possible aggressor. That aggressor cannot be pauperized and strife-torn Russia, for the strength of the Empire is gone and the new regime is willing to give up anything in the Far East that it has any claim to. It cannot be France, such a conclusion is on the face of it impossible. It cannot be China for both Japan and Great Britain are avowedly united to protect the "open door" in and the integrity of this nation. It is hard to believe that the officials of Great Britain would willingly form an alliance with an Oriental power with even an undercurrent of a revulsion against the United States. Japan, like several other of the nations at present, is under the complete domination of statesmen whose psychology is that of a militaristic clan and Great Britain may be drawn unwittingly into a renewal of a compact that is unacceptable to other nations, when only intending to avert an open break with the Japanese by a refusal to recognize the further need of the alliance. Thomas F. Millard in a brochure, *China's Case at the Peace Conference*, published July 17, 1920, writes: "Great Britain particularly feels at this juncture the absolute need to stabilize Asia, and with America pursuing a vague and actionless policy there, such a stabilization can be procured only by affecting some kind of a combination with Japan. To do that, it is thought necessary to yield to certain desires of Japan, and if that requires a sacrifice of British interests in some ways, it must be done, just as Great Britain gave Japan a free hand first in Korea, then in Manchuria, and then in Shantung. Lacking a positive and active American policy in the Far East, it is probable that Great Britain and France feel unable to interpose effective checks to Japan in that region and that they may as well accept the inevitable and secure themselves in other directions."

GREAT Britain and America have had their differences just as human beings, no matter how friendly, have their points of disagreement, but as Lord Bryce has observed: "There were moments when the stiff and frigid attitude of the British foreign secretary exasperated the American negotiators, or when a demagogic Secretary of State at Washington tried by a bullying tone to win credit as the patriotic champion of national claims. But whenever there were bad manners in London there was good temper at Washington, and when there was a storm on the Potomac there was calm on the Thames. It was the good fortune of the two countries that if at any moment rashness or vehemence was found on one side, it never happened to be met by the

like quality on the other. The moral of the story is that peace can always be kept, whatever be the grounds of the controversy, between peoples that wish to keep it." But injecting Japan into this relationship may change matters entirely. This nation has risen as a Prussia in the Far East using every means toward an end of Oriental, if not world, supremacy and it will be difficult for the United States to believe that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, if renewed, will not in some way be directed against her, assuredly not by Great Britain but by Japan. A renewal means a conquest of the medieval type justified by what other nations have disavowed as a present day policy on the part of the Far Eastern Empire.

IT must not be thought that a renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance will come at the behest and recommendation of British citizens and officials who are actually on the ground in the Far East. Quite the opposite, these far sighted men having the benefit of daily contact with the policies of Japan in the Orient are outspoken in their condemnation of these measures and of the alliance which supports them. A recent writer in the *North China Daily News*, Shanghai, asserts that the abrogation of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance is a necessity for the restoration of British prestige in China. He also makes the charge that British interests in the East are being made subservient to those of Great Britain in Europe. The recent Shaw case has shown to the British merchant how much may be depended upon from a commercial standpoint from the alliance. Events preceding the announcement of last year that the alliance must be revised, when China inquired as to the intentions of Great Britain, indicate that the pact is anything but popular in China and there are many Chinese who look upon it as an understanding for the division of their nation into which the British have been coerced by the Japanese. This is damaging to British prestige and the commercial men of the nation, without any justification by actions or words on their part, are made to suffer. The British Chambers of Commerce in China have given indications the policy of Japan has not always been that of an ally. At the meeting of the Associated British Chambers of Commerce in China and Hongkong, held in Shanghai, during the month of November, 1920, the chairmen of the conference, Mr. A. R. Burkhill, made the following remarks regarding the treatment of British interests in Tsingtao, and of the case of Mr. Shaw: "The associations views on Japan's attitude and policy in Tsingtao and the obnoxious quarantine regulations imposed this summer, which appear to us to be economic weapons in disguise, have been fully dealt with quite recently so I do not propose to touch on them again. In mentioning them, however, as taken in conjunction with our attitude on the Shaw case it lays us open to the charge of being anti-Japanese. I would like to take this opportunity of publicly stating that we are not anti-Japanese in the sense that we are opposed to Japan's legitimate aspirations. We realize the vital character from her point of view of many of her aims and we are perfectly willing that she should succeed and prosper in such aims. Both from a political and an economic standpoint we see how much is to be gained from cooperation and compromise and how much there is to be lost from mutual jealousies and antagonisms. In a word we want as far as is possible to work with Japan and not against her. While we wish this, indeed because we wish it, we are bound when we think that Japan is acting in a manner inimical to our interests to tell her so. We should be false both to her and to ourselves if we did not. And on the Tsingtao question, in regard to Mr. Shaw, and in the matter of obstructive regulations we think that our criticisms have been justifiable."

THE *Japan Chronicle* a liberal British newspaper in the Far East and one whose frank and well substantiated statements have won its world wide recognition, said editorially on a recent date: "Considering all that has been said on the subject it may be taken as settled that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance is to be renewed if the British and Japanese Foreign Offices have their way. There has been a formal denial that any formal draft has been prepared but that means nothing. There certainly have been conversations on the subject and there have been pronouncements regarding the renewal by important personages who are in a position to know. The visit to England of the Japanese Crown Prince may be taken as evidence that these negotiations have been successful. And since the alliance is to be revised in such a way as to 'bring into line with the obligations of the League of Nations,' it is quite possible that regional understandings for the maintenance of peace will take an even larger part in it than they did before." And again: "The only course that can give a guarantee of good faith is to abrogate the alliance and definitely place its functions in the hands of the League of Nations. Expression of an intention to safeguard the interests of China, can carry no weight after the disastrous experience of the three Treaties avowedly designed for that purpose. Proclamations regarding the open door only invite derision. 'The acid test'—to use statesmen's slang-of the sincerity of past treaties and present intentions is to drop compacts which undermine the very foundations of the League of Nations by operat-

ing in a manner contrary to its benevolent professions."

E. ONO, VICE-PRESIDENT OF the Industrial Bank of Japan, is now in Peking trying to secure from the Chinese government the repayment of the Nishihara loans that are now overdue, both in capital and interest. The Nishihara loans, which have been most unpopular in China, have aggregated $65,000,000, one-fifth of which sum was loaned to the Anfu Club, a political organization in control of Chinese state affairs between 1917 and 1920 on no security whatsoever. The Manchurian-Mongolian railway loan, to be more exact, amounted to $20,000,000; the Kirin-Huining railway loan, $10,000,000; the Shantung railways loan was $20,000,000; and the war participating and other political loans totalled $15,000,000. The money for this series of loans was advanced by the Industrial Bank of Japan, the Chosen Bank and the Taiwan Bank, who covered themselves by the issue of bonds. With the support of the Terauchi Cabinet, the banks thought that they were doing a patriotic service to their own country by lending money to China recklessly, and that they were furthering Japanese political interests. Unfortunately the Terauchi Cabinet did not remain long and with its fall they lost a staunch supporter. In a few months, the Anfu Club, which had worked hand in glove with the ambitious Japanese bankers, was overthrown, and the latter found themselves up against a knotty problem. Even before the fall of the Terauchi Cabinet and the Anfu Club, Nishihara's loan-making activities were postively condemned by Americans and Britons and became obnoxious to the extreme. After the resignation of Terauchi, his successor, Prime Minister Hara, dared not support them, and in order to allay foreign criticisms, had to repudiate the allegation of the support of Nishihara's activities by the Japanese government. Nishihara and those who backed him financially were helpless.

THEIR further embarrassment came when the payment of interest on the bonds issued by the three Japanese banks fell due and the Chinese government was unable to meet it. As a result the Industrial Bank of Japan has suffered great losses together with the other two banks in money as well as in credit. The assistance of the Japanese government was sought, and Tokyo could do no more than the sending of a few notes through the Japanese Legation at Peking to the Chinese Foreign Office pressing for the payment of interest overdue. The reply of the Chinese government was that there was no money available for the purpose. The next move of the Japanese banks was to approach the British Foreign Office for assistance in the organization of a debt commission to scare the Chinese. But the question of a debt commission was not a small matter, and the British foreign officials could not view the request with favor considering the fact that if such a commission is organized the Japanese would have all the say on account of their predominant financial interests in China. The only alternative that remained was for one of the banks' representatives to come over to China and find a solution on the spot. Information from responsible sources shows that the first step of Mr. Ono has been to offer a new loan to China on good security to replace the loans without security. The Chinese will most probably be too sharp to listen to such a proposition. In that case, Mr. Ono will not accomplish any thing by his mission. In the meantime, Major-General Benzai, Japanese adviser to the Chinese government, is holding a series of conferences with Japanese bankers and the Japanese government in Tokyo with the object of evolving some plan to save the situation. The news from Japan states that after much discussion it was decided to continue furnishing financial assistance to the Chinese government, and that in order to protect Japanese interests reliable securities should be sought and all unproductive loans should be avoided. What Mr. Ono is doing in Peking seems to be in accord with this decision. The report of his negotiations with the Chinese government for a loan of Yen 30,000,000 has been quickly denied, and it may be of interest for financiers to follow it up in the hope that something may be discovered.

Should the Anglo-Japanese Alliance Be Renewed?

BY H. G. W. WOODHEAD, C. B. E.
Editor of the *Peking & Tientsin Times*.

FEW of my readers will remember the sensation caused throughout the world by the announcement, in February 1902, that the British government, departing from its traditional policy of "splendid isolation" had entered into a formal alliance with another State, and an Asiatic State at that. The news came as a veritable thunderbolt, formed the principal topic of discussion in the European and American press for several days, and was, of course, debated in both Houses of Parliament. The British government succeeded in making out a good case for the important step it had taken. Neither Lord Lansdowne, who acted as its spokesman in the House of Lords, nor Viscount Cranborne or Mr. Balfour, who replied to criticisms and inquiries in the House of Commons, made any attempt to minimize the gravity of Britain's new responsibilities. It is interesting to note that Viscount Cranborne described "the real origin of this Treaty" as

"our anxiety to maintain the *status quo* in China," that he entertained "no doubt that in this agreement we shall command the full approval of the United States,' and that he laid special emphasis on the desire of the British government to check any further encroachments upon China's independence and integrity. "There is," he said, "a certain temptation towards artificial barriers which prevent that competition (in the commercial development of China) from having a purely spontaneous character. Indeed, in the last resort I do not think that some European countries are opposed to resorting to the policy of spheres of influence in China. That places us in a very special situation, because, from our point of view, the policy of spheres of influence is a very objectionable policy. We do not want spheres of influence in China. We may be driven to adopt that policy, but it is not a policy which suits us. We want the whole of China open to commerce and industrial enterprise." One more incident in connection with the debate in the House of Commons may be worth mentioning, namely that there was some rivalry between Sir Howard Vincent, *Conservative*, and Mr. J. Walton, *Liberal*, to welcome the new Treaty on behalf of Britain's great industrial interests.

Abroad, opposition to the Treaty was voiced chiefly in the German press, which was generally credited with a desire to create mischief between Britain on the one hand, and Russia and France on the other. In America the Alliance produced a favourable impression. The *New York Sun*, at that time regarded as the most anti-English of the American newspapers, declared that "The government and people of the United States can regard the compact between England and Japan with approval and satisfaction. We are are morally and commercially in sympathy with its main principle." Its purpose was described as "noble" by the *Tribune*, while the *New York Times* claimed that the instrument was a triumph for American diplomacy.

Last year, when the date approached on which the third Alliance Treaty must be denounced, or allowed automatically to run on from year to year, there was a great change in the situation. Mr. A. G. Gardiner, the Editor of the *Daily News*, who had only recently visited America, not unfairly summed up the Treaty as "a menace to the liberties of China and a fatal bar to an understanding with America." While the views of British commercial interests in the China were expressed in a petition to His Majesty's government against the renewal of the Treaty unless the aims, as set forth in the preamble, were actually worked for by both parties. It was urged that the renewal of the Treaty should be subject to a reversion to the *status quo ante* 1915, in which year Japan had wrested from China a number of concessions in violation of the spirit and the letter of the Alliance.

The Alliance had become increasingly unpopular among Britons in the Far East from the conclusion of the Treaty of Portsmouth onwards. It was generally felt that the grip that Japan then obtained upon South Manchuria had been exploited in a manner detrimental to British and other commercial and industrial interests. But it was not until the Great War that opposition to the Alliance became general, not only among the British, but also among the American communities in the Far East. It may seem paradoxical that this was so, for did not Japan promptly break off relations with the Central Powers when her aid was formally invoked by the British government, despatch naval and military forces for the capture of Tsingtao—the only German stronghold in the Far East—and cooperate with the British Navy not only in hunting down Admiral Von Spee's squadron, but also in escorting the Australasian contingents to Egypt, and, later, in combating the submarine menace in the Mediterranean? From the outset, Britons felt that Japan's heart was not in the war, that the sympathies of the majority of her militarists and professors were with Germany, and that she looked upon the Alliance merely as a pretext for furthering her own selfish purposes in China. Successive incidents strengthened this belief. The seizure of the Shantung Railway, and the consolidation of Japanese interests in Shantung, the Twenty-one Demands, all but Group V of which were enforced at the bayonet's point, with great risk of disturbing the peace of the Far East which Japan was pledged to maintain, constant interference in China's domestic politics, culminating in a series of iniquitous loans to a government composed of men whose names were execrated from end to end of China—these were but a few of the incidents which exposed the Japanese government to charges of bad faith, and of violating both the spirit and the letter of the Treaty which was intended, so far as Great Britain was concerned, to provide a safeguard against an aggressive policy towards China on the part of any Power. The Alliance today is unpopular among the British communities in China. It is unpopular in Canada, in Australia and New Zealand. If it is not more generally disliked in the United Kingdom it is because of the remoteness of the British Isles from the scene of Japanese activities. In America, far from being regarded with approval and satisfaction today, the Alliance constitutes a serious obstacle to Anglo-American relations. Even now it may be doubted whether the revelation that Japan was notified that the Peace Commission Treaty between Britain and America of September 1914 was to be deemed a "treaty

of general arbitration" exempting Great Britain from any obligation to join Japan in hostilities against the United States, has convinced the American public that Japan would act alone in the event of a quarrel with America.

It can scarcely be doubted that the Dominion representatives will enter the approaching Imperial Conference prejudiced against the renewal of the Alliance in anything like its present form, and that if they assent to its renewal at all it will be solely on the ground that the Empire is unable to maintain in the Pacific a Navy adequate to protect Imperial interests in this ocean.

It is only necessary to read the Preamble of the Third Alliance Treaty to understand why there is so much opposition to its renewal among the British communities in China. We no longer regard it as a safeguard for "the consolidation and maintenance of the general peace in the regions of Eastern Asia and India." Indeed the provocative policy of Japan's militarists is a constant menace to the peace of the Far East, not only in China, but in Siberia, while the *Asian Review*, a monthly periodical in English printed in Tokyo, and supported and commended by the leading statesmen of Japan, is run on lines that suggest that revolution, not peace, is the aim of Japan's policy in India. As to the "preservation of the common interests of all Powers in China by insuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese Empire and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China" it is only necessary to read the Twenty-One Demands of 1915 to see how Japan interprets her obligations to China, to her Ally, and to "all nations." Similarly, the clause providing for "the maintenance of the territorial rights of the High Contracting Parties in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India, and the defence of their special interests in the said regions," seems to define a policy very different from that actually pursued by the Japanese government since 1914. It would, indeed, be necessary in the case of Japan, to substitute the word "extension" for "maintenance" and "defence" in the third paragraph of the Preamble, to justify her actions in China during the past seven years.

Dominion statesmen have recently emphasized the fact that they will assent to no new Alliance Treaty that involves the risk of the Empire being brought into a war against the United States as the Ally of Japan. But if I interpret British public opinion in China aright, it is desired that not only American, but Chinese susceptibilities should be considered. China has vital interests at stake in this Treaty. Her government may be helpless, and hopelessly inefficient, but public opinion is becoming an increasingly powerful factor, and friendship with and confidence in, Great Britain, will not be promoted by our continued association with Japan in a Treaty which on the face of it safeguards the integrity and independence of China, but in actual fact, has placed Britain in the position of an accomplice—a reluctant accomplice it is true—of Japanese aggression. Thinking Chinese regard the Alliance as an instrument of aggression. They ask with some reason why a Treaty which specifically refers to interests more vital to China than to any other nation, should be concluded without consulting her, or even inviting her to be a party there to. The Chinese government has already formally recorded its protest against the renewal of the Alliance Treaty in anything like its present form. And one cannot feel surprised that the Chinese are hostile to the renewal of a Pact which pretends to safeguard their national interests, but actually operates to prevent effective opposition by the British government to Japan's policies in Cnina.

If the British government, notwithstanding its experiences in the past, is bent upon the renewal of the Treaty, Chinese as well as American opinion must be considered, and it would surely be preferable that the Alliance should be replaced by a general agreement regarding the Far East to which America and China can be parties. It is no exaggeration to say that the only basis upon which the renewal of the Alliance between Britain and Japan would be acceptable to China and America would be a reversion, as far as is practicable to the conditions existing in 1911—that is to say, the cancellation of all Treaties, Agreements, exchanges of Notes and other undertakings concluded between Japan and China, under duress, since that date. My personal opinion is that it would be preferable to scrap the Treaty altogether, and replace it by a definite Anglo-American understanding regarding the Pacific. It seems too much to expect that the present Tokyo government would agree to the cancellation of the 1915 Demands, and of subsequent concessions wrested from China in violation of the conditions of the Alliance, and if that is not done, whatever form a new Treaty may take Britain will be held to have ratified all Japan's actions from 1911 onwards. She was not in a position to enter effective protests while all her energies were concentrated upon winning the war in another hemisphere. She now has the opportunity once and for all to dissociate herself from policies to which she was never a willing party, and of which she has never really approved. And I can hardly doubt that she would seize that opportunity without hesitation, if America instead of engaging in destructive criticism of an Alliance whose only *raison d'etre* now can be the safeguarding of the British Empire's vital interests in the Pacific, let it be

known that she was prepared to come to some definite understanding regarding Anglo-Saxon interests in that ocean. The policy of America and Great Britain in China is identical. Britain is as much opposed today to "spheres of influence" in China as she was in 1902. Both nations are responsible for the government of alien populations in the Far East. Both are confronted with the Asiatic immigration problem on their Pacific Coasts. There is already in existence a community of interests which is inconceivable in the case of Britain and Japan. And it only requires formal recognition of this fact to render the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance unthinkable, and to remove the apprehensions which seem likely to induce Dominion statesmen to accept a Treaty for which they have no enthusiasm, and in regard to the operation of which in Eastern Asia they have little knowledge or interest.

Practical Politics and the Anglo-Japanese Alliance

BY C. F. REMER

INTERNATIONAL relations, including the complex and varied problems to which we give the convenient and vague name, the Far Eastern Question, may be looked at from two quite different points of view. These points of view may be distinguished and contrasted for the purpose of clear thinking, though they are mixed and blended in the actual world of international affairs,

For our purposes, the first of these viewpoints is that of those who really desire to promote the welfare of the peoples of Eastern Asia, who believe that the open door should be kept open, who seek justice and who are truly of the opinion that the day has come when fair competition and fair dealing can take the place of hidden bargaining and furtive over-reaching. Men of this sort believe that the open door policy should be carried to its next logical stage in a doctrine that will apply to more than commerce and economic development. They believe that this wider open door policy, which may well be called the Hay Doctrine, will grow out of an honest attempt to live up to the open door agreements and that it alone has the power to become a workable program for political development in the Far East. The advocates of this Hay Doctrine are inclined to believe that the Covenant of the League of Nations means what it says when, in Article 10, it guarantees the political independence and territorial integrity of the nations who have accepted it. They cannot bring themselves to believe that a covenant, solemnly entered into, duly signed and ratified, can be set aside. These men believe that the most violent jingoist who ever sighed to make the map all of one color must some day get it through his head that a world of territory snatchers is a world in which it is impossible to live, that imperialism does not pay except such dividends of consumptive adults and rickety children as Central Europe is now filled with. Those who take this point of view, who want a policy based on fairness, reasonableness and faith, may be called liberals and their policies liberal policies.

The second of these viewpoints is that of those who frankly base the policies they advocate upon the interests of state or empire. They are sometimes of that high and mighty sort who look upon their nation as above the law, whose policy is that of "sacred egoism", but this pose of sacred egoism is usually too exalted to be held for long and it is confined to brief periods and to a few nations. The great majority of those who set up national interests as the first, and usually the only standard of national conduct do, so because they have lost faith in justice and reasonableness. They have no time to spend on fine phrases and pretty speeches about the rights of other peoples, about the "consent of the governed", or about self-determination. They know what they want and they set out to get it. They look upon the liberals as either hypocrites or just plain fools and do not mean to be taken in by either hypocrisy or foolishness. Such men we may call the practical politicians, without pushing our investigation of the adjective to the point of determining whether they or the liberals are, in the long run, the proposers of a truly practical policy.

It is with these two viewpoints in mind that we shall turn to a consideration of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

From a study of the utterances of the political leaders and premiers of Great Britain's self-governing dominions it may be guessed that about the only thing that stands between the present state of affairs and a renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance is the British Imperial Conference which is to meet in London during the month of June. We may infer from the telegraphed news that Premier Hughes of Australia was obliged to fight for the right to go to the London Conference without instructions in the matter of the Anglo-Japanese treaty. It is significant that he was willing to make the fight. The premiers of other self-governing dominions have expressed themselves in such language as to lead one to suppose that there is a presumption in favor of the renewal of the alliance on the part of the British government. This opinion is strengthened by the fact that the Crown Prince of Japan is now on his way to England and by the tone of the reports that are made public about his progress from port to port,

There is, however, this one chance that a decision will be reached against the renewal of the alliance. The self-governing dominions may object. One who takes the Far Eastern situation to be the most alive with probabilities of trouble between the United States and England of all possible issues—the Irish rebellion not excepted—cannot allow a final opportunity to pass without saying again what has been said more than once but not nearly so many times as it deserves.

The writer tried to estimate American opinion upon the subject of the Anglo-Japanese alliance when interest in the possible renewal of the treaty was beginning to be aroused. A series of articles upon the subject appeared just a year ago in the *Review*. In these articles the case was presented to the liberals among the British and upon grounds of liberalism.—The word, liberal, is used as in the introductory paragraphs of this article.—It was pointed out that American opinion was behind the alliance at its formation because America did not believe in Russian aggression in the East. It seemed to the American people that the alliance was directed against Russia and that it would have for its effect some curbing of Russian imperialistic designs. When the matter was carried to the point of war and the alliance was renewed during the war, America still applauded for the United States believed that Japan stood for a liberal policy in the Far East and that England was,

by the alliance, endorsing and guaranteeing that liberal policy.

It was during the years after the Russo-Japanese War that American opinion began to undergo a change. This change was great enough to bring into the renewed treaty of 1911 a clause which was believed at the time to have been intended to leave England without obligation to go to war in case of hostilities between Japan and the United States.

In these articles of a year ago it was pointed out that many changes have taken place in the Far East since the renewal of the alliance in 1911. China is now a republic with a claim upon the sympathy of the United States that, as an empire, she could not have. Korea has revolted against Japanese rule and the misgivings of Americans have been increased by the few facts that have been learned about the revolt. Japan has presented to China the Twenty-one Demands that aroused the indignation of America and brought a written protest from the United States. Japan has gone into Siberia with the United States and under such guaranties to the Russian people as make her continued presence in Siberia, in the face of the American withdrawal, a matter calculated to make the American ask questions. The Shantung question has arisen and the Shantung decision has been discussed from one end of the United States to the other. The Twenty-one Demands, Japanese continuance in Siberia, and the Shantung question have brought about the result that America now looks upon Japan as the opponent of a liberal policy in China and in the Far East in general. In the last of the articles that have been referred to the conclusion was put thus:

"In 1902 the world was called upon to choose between a liberal policy in the Far East and a Russian policy. The liberal policy was then the policy of Japan for Japan's acts before and during her war with Russia had the effect of curbing Russian aggression and of maintaining the independence and the welfare of China. England chose for that part of the world that speaks the English language by her alliance with Japan. Her choice earned for her and for her ally's policy the support of America.

"In 1920 the world seems to be called upon to choose between a liberal policy in the Far East and a Japanese policy. Again it is England that must make the choice. She will do so when she signifies or fails to signify her intention to abrogate or to modify her treaty of alliance with Japan. The United States has confidence that England will make the right choice today as she did is 1902.

"American opinion is that England bears the immediate responsibility of securing a return to a liberal policy toward China. She bears this responsibility because of her alliance with Japan."

There is no desire to change these words or to add to them. They stand as an attempt to express the American point of view and the liberal point of view for the record of American foreign affairs shows that, in Far Eastern relations, American policy has usually been liberal policy.

But the objection has been made that the assumption of the liberal viewpoint is an assumption that the battle has been won when everyone knows that it has not. Let us, for this reason, turn from these considerations and take up the Anglo-Japanese Alliance in the light of practical politics and of that "common sense" to which the practical politicians always pays such glowing tribute. Let us make the supposition that Great Britain will settle the matter of the renewal of her alliance with Japan on the principle that the first consideration is the interest of England and of the British Empire. Let us suppose that the policy to be determined upon at the coming Imperial Conference in June is to be a policy frankly based upon material and practical considerations.

It is unnecessary, it is hoped, to point out that these suppositions are believed to be, to some degree, contrary to the facts and, further, that the liberal and the imperialistic viewpoints will probably be united in the final decision.

No one will be inclined to question the fact that Great Britain has large interests in China, interests of a tangible sort. She has a certain ascendency in the Yangtze valley. She has trading interests in the whole of China that are as great as, if not greater than, the interests of any other nation. She has mining concessions and railway concessions in many parts of China. She has loaned more money to China than has any other Western nation; and she has under her flag the chief port of southern China, Hongkong.

How have these interests fared under the Japanese alliance? Is there good reason to suppose that a renewal of that alliance will guarantee these interests and enable her to proceed with other matters?

The history of the Far East during the years since the alliance was first formed is the answer to these questions. In the last twenty years Korea has passed completely into the hands of Japan. Is it maintained by any British business man or statesman that this change has not impaired British interests? In the last twenty years Manchuria has become as completely Japanese as it ever was Russian. If Russian domination of Manchuria was prejudicial to British interests, by what strange logic is it to be shown that Japanese domination is not? Have British attempts to build Manchurian railways been any more successful under Japanese ascendency than they were under Russian? During the past twenty years Japan has asserted that she has a special position in the province of Fukien. Has this added to the material or the commercial interests of Great Britain in China?

Since the beginning of the European War there has been further evidence of the way British interests are faring under the alliance. Among the Twenty-one Demands was more than one that gave the British business man in China furiously to think. There was, for instance, in the notorious fifth group a Japanese demand for a railway concession in the Yangtze valley. Russia was driven beyond the Great Wall and Russia agreed to build her railways north of it. British interests in China seem to the observer to be less secure from her ally than from Russia, who was, in 1900, so freely proclaimed Great Britain's enemy. Since the beginning of the European War Shantung has passed into the hands of Japan more completely than it ever passed into the hands of Germany. Is there any British official or business man in the Ear East who will maintain that this has advanced British interests?

The British business man has answered these questions for himself. Anyone who will take the trouble to look up the resolutions of the conferences of the British Chambers of Commerce in Shanghai in 1918 and 1919 and read the remarks of the speakers upon Japanese methods in Manchuria and Tsingtao and upon the necessity of insisting on the open door policy will find the answer.

If the Imperial Conference bases its decision upon a desire to further British trading interests in China and Siberia it must come to a decision against the renewal of the alliance.

But a common sense and practical policy may not be as simple as this. It may be a part of a wider regard for British interests to sacrifice Great Britain's commercial interest in China. What are the practical policies that an Imperial Conference might consider of sufficient importance to justify a renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance even though such a renewal did involve a surrender of British interests in China?

There seem to be two such possible policies. The first is the sacrifice of all other interests to Great Britain's supremacy in India. The common reports of the attitude of Lord Curzon toward imperial problems lead one to suppose that there may be a group that supports this position. The way in which the wording of the Anglo-Japanese treaty has been changed at the time of renewal gives further evidence that this policy is one explanation of a possible renewal of the alliance in the face of its damaging effect upon British interests in China. Gibbons, in his recent book *The New Map of Asia*, uses the defence of India as a key to British foreign policy throughout the nineteenth century and makes out a very plausible case for his theory. If it is the opinion of the Imperial Conference that the supreme interest of Great Britain is the guarding of the approach to India from an aggressive and militaristic Japan we may see the Alliance renewed. This policy would be that of a strategic diplomatic retreat.

What shall be said of this policy? It is sufficient to point out that an aggressive and military power cannot be bought off, to use Professor Dewey's language, without the revelation to such a power of the weakness of the position of the buyer. There is the further consideration that buying off a military imperialism is a losing game, for every time a bargain is struck the military imperialism grows and the result of that growth is a higher price at the next bargain. If the security of India is to be bought at the price of British interests in Korea, in Manchuria, in North China, in Siberia, in the Yangtze valley and so on to Hongkong, where is there any logical stopping place? If this is the practical politics behind a possible renewal of the alliance and if the militaristic imperialism of Japan is not undermined within its own country there can be no other result, in the long run, than war, to determine the boundary between Japanese interests that radiate from Tokio and British interests that center in India. This policy can never be the basis of a practical partnership; and it would seem that it should be rejected upon purely practical grounds. What is more reasonable, from this point of view, than an immediate abrogation of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance?

There is another policy which may justify a surrender of British interests in the Far East for the wider interests of the empire. This policy finds a local expression in the slogan—a white Australia. It may be that the Imperial Conference will come to the conclusion that a distinct understanding that this policy will not be questioned is worth the return agreement that the British Empire will not question Japanese policies in China and Siberia. There is hardly any conclusive reasoning in favor of such an agreement, however. Australia has not, in the past, considered that she is obliged to give anything in exchange for her right to determine who shall enter the country. New Zealand and Canada have never done so. Great Britain has given no evidence that she looks upon this as necessary. If the matter came to such bargaining the dominions in the Pacific might ask England to offer up British interests for a policy so dear to them, but there is no evidence of such a contingency, or of such a necessity in the future, so long as the nations retain supreme control over their domestic affairs. A renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance might be explainable on this ground, but the facts hardly justify the explanation.

The more reasonable explanation of a possible renewal of the alliance lies in the policy that makes India the key to the situation. With the United States entirely out of the consideration, the policy of giving up to Japanese military aggressiveness is as likely to lead to war between England and Japan at some future date as it is to lead to any other result. But the United States cannot be left totally out of consideration. If Great Britain retreats from China step by step she leaves the support of a liberal policy in China on the shoulders of the United States. It may be that practical politics can be as clever as this. It may be that Great Britain can pursue such a policy as to leave the task of meeting the consequences of an indefinite countenance of Japanese aggression to the United States, but such a purpose is too Machiavellian for even the most practical of cynics.

The matter may be summed up thus: The British Imperial Conference, if it aims to be no more than a guardian of Great Britain's material and commercial interests, will question the advisability of renewing the alliance with Japan. There is reason to hope that the conference will do more than this, that it will undertake to act in such a manner as to square with liberal principles, that it will seek to be just in its relations with China and with Siberia, that it will not shrink from the task of pointing out to Japan, as only an old friend can, that the Japanese policy must change. Great Britain owes it to the world to condemn the Japanese policy of aggressive expansion. Above all, she owes this condemnation of aggression to the Japanese liberals, who have shown themselves to be her staunchest friends in that country. She can make her attitude known by failing to renew the alliance.

If the Far East drifts into war in the near future there will be many nations at fault,—an ineffective China, chaotic Russia, a grasping Japan, an aloof America,—but the grave fault must lie at the door of Great Britain if she does not do her part. Until Japan changes her methods, the situation in the Far East is more dangerous to the world's peace, to peace among the great nations, than any other in the world. It is not practical politics but liberal convictions that must save us, and liberal convictions, like practical politics, advocate the abrogation of the alliance.

The League of Nations has not been discussed because it is an unknown quantity, though if it were the known quantity its advocates thought it to be at its inception no renewal of the alliance would be under consideration.

What Japan Has Gained From the Alliance

BY JOHN WINCKWORTH KINGSNORTH

A checking of the debits and credits of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance would seem to indicate that if it has been advantageous to either of the two nations, it has been decidedly on the side of Japan. "Materially, Britain gains by the alliance far more than Japan," Count Soyeshima declares in a recent issue of the Japanese *Diplomatic Review*, but it is extremely difficult to reconcile this statement with any of the events that have happened

since the conclusion of the first agreement on January 30, 1902. The alliance has served as a stepping stone for the Island Empire to the acquisition of a majority of her larger holdings in the nation of China and elsewhere.

Korea was the first the fall into the basket of Japan in the shaking of the tree of her diplomatic policy. In the text of Article 1 of the first agreement of the alliance is found: "Having in view, however, their special interests; of which those of Great Britain relate principally to China, while Japan, in addition to the interests, which she possesses in China, is interested in a peculiar degree politically as well as commercially and industrially, in Korea, the High Contracting Parties recognise that it will be admissable for either of them to take such measures as may be indispensible in order to safeguard those interests if threatened by any other power. etc." Thus in an attempt to checkmate the move of Russia down through Korea and Manchuria, a mere substitution of Japanese influence was made for that of the northern empire. The text of the alliance illustrates this gradual annexation of Korea with Japan. In the renewal concluded August 5, 1905, the following is found in article III: "Japan possessing paramount political military and economic interests in Korea, Great Britain recognizes the right of Japan to take such measures of guidance, control, and protection in Korea as she may deem proper and necessary to safeguard and advance these interests, provided always that such measures are not contrary to the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations." Russia at this time had been defeated by Japan and her power was declining. With the wane of Russia came the ascendancy of Japan.

In declaring war against Russia, the Emperor of Japan was responsible for the statement that "the integrity of Korea is a matter of the gravest concern to this Empire," and further asserts that the independence of Korea must be maintained. In 1906 Marquis Ito was appointed Japanese Resident General in Korea. In 1908 Japan announced through Prince Ito that it was no part of Japan's purpose to annex Korea. In 1909 Prince Ito declared that Korea must be "amalgamated" with Japan, and on August 29, 1910 the separate sovereignty of Korea became a matter of history when the formal declaration was made by the Emperor of Japan that the nation had been annexed to the dominions of the Empire. No mention of Korea is to be found in the text of the second renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance concluded July 13, 1911.

By the same route in 1905, Japan having the active support of Great Britain in the Russo-Japanese War, in that the latter had prevented France from joining in on the side of Russia, the portion of Saghalin south of the 50th parallel was ceded to her by the Portsmouth treaty. In the same year and by the same settlement Russia's rights over Port Arthur, the Kwangtung Leased Territory, and the South Manchuria Railway were transferred to Japan.

From the annexation of Korea until the opening of the war in Europe in 1914, Japan remained dormant so far as territorial acquisitions of any importance were concerned.

It was during the period of the war that Japan began to weigh in the balance the actual value of the alliance to the country. She used her advantage by an exchange of documents with Great Britain, France, and Italy to obtain the consent of these nations to her possession of the German rights in Shantung Province and the South Sea Islands north of the equator. (These documents are given in full in the pamphlet, *China's Case at the Peace Conference*, by Thomas F. Millard, issued as a supplement to *Millard's Review*, July 17, 1920). These documents were forced upon the Allies in order to keep Japan in line and to prevent her from joining Germany.

When the war looked its worst for the Allies, then Japan struck and it is difficult to conceive this action on the part of an ally, whose official reason for entering the war was the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. Just preceding this a most rapid anti-British campaign was being conducted in the press of Japan, which is described by Frederic Coleman, an agent of the British government in the Far East, in his work, "The Far East Unveiled," published in 1918.

The following quotation is taken from this work: "That those unfamiliar with the press campaign that caused so much heartburning among the more thoughtful of the English residents of Japan may grasp its full meaning, I quote the following paragraphs from a pamphlet of English authorship published in Tokio as an answer to a Japanese magazine article on the subject:' Article VI, of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance says: "The present Agreement will remain in force for ten years (from 1911)." The same Article continues: "If when the date for its expiration arrives, either Ally is engaged in war the Alliance shall continue until peace is declared." Nothing would seem to be plainer.

"'The ordinary newspaper reader throughout the world interprets the present agitation in Japan for the abrogation of the Anglo-Japanese Agreement as:

"'(1) An attempt to get rid of anAgreement which has not run for more than half the number of years contracted for.

"'(2) An attempt to get rid of it in war time, which it had been expressly agreed should not be done.

"'(3) An attempt to get rid of it because some Japanese think that Japan could do better for herself in China if no Agreement existed.

"'(4) An attempt to get rid of it because some Japanese think Great Britain is not doing well in the war or is not going to do well. In other words, that the attitude of the Japanese will be different when the British navy wipes out the German fleet or Germany is driven from France.

"'(5) An attempt to get rid of it which continued for many months without apparently being reproved,'"

Japan was apparently showing the Allies the necessity of giving in to her demands for the campaign suddenly stopped after serving its usefulness. The close of the war brought Japan into the lists of the Versailles Conference with the backing of Great Britain, France and Italy and obtained all of her claims, including Shantung. And since the Anglo-Japanese Alliance had been her greatest wedge in the obtaining of these, they must be placed to Japan's credit in what she has obtained from the pact. Thus we have Japan with Korea, the South Manchuria Railway, Kwantung Leased Territory, a part of Saghalien, Shantung and the German islands north of the equator as advantages gained either directly or indirectly from the alliance.

Japan claims to have protected British interests in India from Bolshevik invasions and to be now holding the fort alone against a threatened overrunning of the entire Far East by Soviet Russia. But the Russian burgaboo is far from convincing. She calls attention to her convoying of colonial troops and to her naval activities in the Mediterranean.

But these placed against her own territorial gains are mere pittances.

It might be well to summarize what Japan may expect from a renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. Her position in Siberia is in direct violation of her agreements made with other nations when troops were sent into that territory and is apt at any moment to get her into trouble. While she is presumably checking the tide of radical Bolshevism there is every evidence to substantiate the belief that she is actually consolidating her position there awaiting the favorable moment when she will be able to have her position recognized. This will be made easier by the existence of a third renewal of the alliance.

Japanese is also making further advances into Manchuria and Mongolia and assistance here is particularly needed. As a matter of fact, this is a subject, that recent developments have given every indication to believe, is Japan's weakest diplomatic point that needs immediate strengthening.

A recent supplement issued by the *Far Eastern Review*, the following statement reveals Japan's position in Manchuria plainly and serves to indicate that the Island Empire is even now attempting to gain the support necessary to enable her to obtain what she desires when the time arrives (the italics are mine.):

"Let us look ahead a year. In 1915, Japan forcibly extracted from China certain treaties as the outcome to her Twenty-one Demands. One of these demands was absolutely essential to Japan's security, the extension of the Liaotung Lease to ninety-nine years. China signed the treaties under protest. The American government notified the government of China and Japan that it could not recognize the treaties. Now the original Russian lease expires in March 1923. The Chinese government has declined to open direct negotiations with Japan over the restoration of the German rights in Shantung and its delegates to the League are advocating instead that the whole question of the legality of the 1915 treaties be brought before the Council of the League. The situation seems clear. If matters are permitted to drift, in another year, *the Chinese government will serve notice upon Japan to vacate Liaotung on the expiration of the original lease in 1923*, and will call upon the United States for support."

Japan sees her rights to the South Manchurian Railway and the Kwantung Leased Territory slipping out of her grasp and she is trying to devise a means of preventing it. It is evident with the money that is being wildly spent by Japan in Shantung on all kinds of projects that she intends to use this section as a pawn, possibly restoring it to China but demanding such a payment, for the work that has been speeded through since her acquisition of the territory, that the pauperized government of China will be coerced into giving her in return the leases she desires in Manchuria. It may be that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance is one of the assets counted upon to assist in making this possible.

Further strength in the Yap island controversy may also be suggested as a gain that Japan will make. While, of course, she has the support of Great Britain and France in the League of Nations, still the direct support of Great Britain in a recognition of her rights to the German possessions north of the equator will make her position even more substantial.

These are only a few of the gains that Japan may make from a renewal of the alliance. There is trouble in India now, and whether or not Japan has any interest in this, it serves her as a means of bringing further pressure to bear on Great Britain. A certain section of the Japanese press has within the last year been most solicitous and sympathetic with the cause of the natives of India and this may be a repetition of the anti-British campaign of the war time period under another guise.

Taking all in all there is nothing in the past or nothing apparent in the future that does not indicate, that Japan is the one to gain by the renewal of the alliance and not Great Britain.

The Anglo-Japanese Alliance

BY DEMETRIUS C. BOULGER

From the Contemporary Review, London, September, 1920.

AS neither England nor Japan notified before the 13th of July last an intention of terminating the Treaty of Alliance of 1911, it follows that Article VI. of that instrument regulates the present position. This text sets forth that the alliance shall then "remain binding until the expiration of one year from the date on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have denounced it. But if either of the Allies is actually engaged in war the alliance shall *ipso facto* continue until peace is concluded." The wording is not happy in its grammar and for weightier reasons that need not be disclosed or dilated on. The one point of practical importance is that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance in its present condition may be denounced and terminated at twelve months' notice from any day. The question of its renewal, in a clearer and more binding form no doubt, is being carefully considered and weighed by both governments, and it may be regarded as a favorable omen for a satisfactory solution that Baron Hayashi, kinsman of the statesman who concluded the first treaty with Lord Lansdowne in 1905, has just arrived to fill the post of Ambassador in London.

In both countries the alliance, as redrafted in 1911, has found candid critics. In Japan, the qualifying clause then introduced, to the effect that it was not to apply in the case of any Power with which we had a treaty of arbitration, has been held to negative much of its value, because it would deprive her of British cooperation against the United States, the only Power likely to come into conflict with the Island Empire. A good many Japanese are therefore asking themselves, why should we bind ourselves to a one-sided convention which would be useless to us in the only eventuality that would make it of value?

On the other side there is an uneasy feeling here that a too binding and explicit agreement with Japan might strain our relations with the United States. It was in deference to these susceptibilities that the qualification was introduced in 1911, which was conceived to be a very ingenious way of getting out of our difficulty. Yet, if we are to judge from the spoken and written criticism across the Atlantic, it did not disarm American vexation, and it would have been better perhaps to have left the original text intact, merely emphasising the point that the agreement was confined to Asia. It is damaging to the reputation of a great State to make concessions to allay the imaginary objections of third parties, for it is always a mistake to allow outside views to bias inside resolutions. Our manifold responsibilities in Asia provide in themselves ample reason for taking all the precautions that seem good to us without applying to anyone else for their concurrence.

The Anglo-Japanese Alliance has a regional limitation. It is restricted to Eastern Asia and India. Let it not be forgotten, then, that when the war with Germany broke out, there was no obligation on Japan to join us or take action against our enemy.

She would have been quite justified in standing aside, and we should have had no grievance against her. Yet, with remarkable loyalty, Japan came into the war on our side voluntarily and at once—to be precise, nearly three years before the United States moved in the same direction. Our official encouragement was somewhat grudging and captious; it was only as the realities of the struggle were better appreciated that we admitted Japanese cooperation in the fuller sense that was always at our disposal. As the Japanese are to surrender the German rights wrestled from China in Shantung in 1898 as their part of the spoil of what was called the battle of the concessions, it does not appear that they will get any recompense for their very considerable sacrifices in men, money, and ships. Their disappointment will not be diminished if they find here a tendency to conclude that we have now got all the best we can out of the Japanese Alliance, and that it is a weapon to be thrown aside.

That seems to be the view of our trading communities on the Chinese littoral, where Japanese competition has aroused envy and even apprehension. It is quite true that, in the commercial and industrial struggle, Japan enjoys great advantages. She is close at hand, her power is visible and available, her naval pre-eminence is incontestable locally—but why should she not turn them to account? What would we, or the United States, do in the same position? The trading communities in China have to accustom themselves to the fact that the Japanese must in the very nature of things progress at a greater rate than any other race, and that the rewards of greater knowledge, more energy, and superior adaptability to local conditions cannot be withheld from them. But there are other considerations than trade requirements and recompenses, and if the treaty preamble specifies among its objects "the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China," it must not be overlooked that its main objects are set forth as: (1) "the consolidation and maintenance of the general peace in the regions of Eastern Asia and India," and (2) "the maintenance of the territorial rights of the High Contracting Parties in the region of Eastern Asia and of India, and the defence of their special interests in the said regions." Leaving all the altruistic phraseology aside, it may be asserted that the value of the alliance lies in the last of its declared objects. It is a treaty of mutual and reciprocal defence in Asia, and if it does not mean that for both parties it is a sham and nothing at all. Some timid people will demand silence for fear of offending the Americans. That is pure nonsense, for if the Americans feel aggrieved they have an easy remedy. Let them become a third party to the treaty! There would be no objection to it I feel sure, in either Tokio or Downing Street, and yet the outcome of such a step would be in all probability a real business arrangement between Japan and the United States, with ourselves left in the corridor.

Another main object of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was to preserve China, We set before ourselves the object of "insuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese Empire." That, so far as declarations count, was to veto "partition" and "spheres of influence," and it may be observed that in taking this step we yielded to American pressure or persuasion. The triumph of "the open door" was trumpeted to the skies, and notwithstanding it we are now being told that the Japanese are making such headway that we have very great difficulty in squeezing ourselves through the doorway. Is this really due to Japanese wile and wickedness, or to our own apathy and unwisdom? None the less it is true that the independence and integrity of China have been preserved during some stormy years, at least against external aggression or erosion. And if the Peking government regained supreme sovereignty in the province of Shantung by Japan's surrender of the German rights, to which she could advance fair claim as the spoil of war, it might be held that her independence and integrity had been increased.

But did the promoters of the principle ever go so far as to contemplate the possibility of having to save China against herself? In the interval the Manchu dynasty has been deposed, there has been and there is still a bitter antagonism between North and South, and within the last few weeks there has been an extraordinary conflict among the viceroys and governors round the capital, resembling the pronunciamentos of Spanish America, for it is a new feature in Chinese life to see the military class bear the sway. It is difficult to presage what may follow from the overthrow of the Anfu party in the brief and almost bloodless campaign that has just come to an abrupt end; but at least it seems to have settled the pretensions of Tuan-Chi-jui, styled "China's strong man," to be the arbiter of her destiny. Tuan's star has paled before that of Chang Tso-ling, the Governor-General of Manchuria, whose triumphant entry into Peking has been duly reported. The honors of the war do not rest with this ex-brigand, but with the leaders of the Chihli party, two generals named Tsao Kun, the accepted leader, and Wu Pei-fu, who is said to be a very capable soldier. But the fact remains that Tuan's downfall was brought about by a combined movement of the military leaders in Mukden and Tientsin.

The downfall of Tuan Chi-jui is a blow to Japanese interests, for the Anfu party were bound to the neighbour state by many obligations. The party disappears, but the obligations remain, and the new situation will make Japan still more reluctant to evacuate Shangtung. Tuan Chi-jui was also identified with the party opposed to the restoration of the Manchu dynasty. He seems to have concluded from the failure of the late Yuan Shi-kai's foolish effort to found a dynasty of his own, that the country was hostile to all monarchical institutions. In that belief he adopted as his political program, "No restoration of the Manchus." The collapse of the movement led by Chang Hsun in 1917 seemed to prove that he was right, although most of the Northern Tuchuns could then have been ticked off as pro-Manchus. In the last three years the friends of the fallen dynasty have increased in numbers and influence, at least north of the Yangtsekiang, and Chang Tso-ling has been known as its champion for a long time past. Sir John Jordan, since his return from Peking, has expressed the opinion that a Manchu restoration is imminent, thus strengthening the views I expressed in the *Contemporary Review* of July, 1917.

Of such a movement it may be said that it will be both ultranational and anti-Japanese, for the main idea its promoters is to free Manchuria; but for other reasons it may be doubted whether its leaders will find many adherents south of Yangtsekiang. As the consequence of a Manchu restoration in the north, the breaking-up of China into at least two halves seems inevitable-one controlled from Peking and the other from Canton. Between the two will be the great central provinces, and it would be vain to predict to which side, if to either, they will gravitate. If some of the Tuchuns in the valley of the great river seem disposed to make common cause with those of

the North, there are other, Lu Yung Hsiang, Governor of Cheking who do not in any respect share their views, and on the whole it is safer to note the fact that there is no reason for the existence of any pro-Manchu sympathisers there, or indeed anywhere south of Pechihli. While the national and even republican tendencies of Southern China are incontestable, it must be overlooked that the anti-Japanese sentiment is most marked in the maritime provinces of Southern China, where the boycott of Japanese goods has been frequently resorted to by way of retaliation for real or supposed grievances. Indeed, the South may be said to share with the North those anti-Japanese sentiments which have brought the late Chinese government, representing the Anfu party headed by Tuan, to grief. If the Manchu family is to be restored as rulers of a single empire, it is to be feared that it can only be as the exponents of an intensely national policy directed against Japan. The only alternative to that restoration seems to be a military dictatorship in the form of a junta of the Provincial Tuchuns, for the talkative party at Shanghai, led by Wu Ting-fang, Tang Shao-yi, and Sun Yat-sen, has no weight at all.

On the other hand, the military government in Canton is full of vigor, and already controls several of the southern provinces. Latterly there has been a tendency in Hunan, the most intensely Chinese of all the provinces, to combine with it, and now it has been decided to liberate the maritime province of Fukien by expelling its Tuchun, who had received his nomination from Peking. As the resources of the southern provinces are far greater than those of the northern—Tuan was dependent on Japanese loans, and now Chang Tso-ling is reduced to paying his troops with paper money—there can be no doubt of the South holding its own, although the form its government may take cannot yet be predicted. The demand for the preservation of the integrity of China resolves itself into the problem how to reconcile Southern and Northern China on a basis of durable cordiality. The task will be the more difficult when the morass of financial embarrassment and confusion, into which the Peking executive has dragged the country, has been fully revealed and sounded.

The question of the extension and confirmation of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance must be considered calmly and searchingly by the light of two considerations: the position in China, and the position in Asia generally. With regard to China enough has been said to show that the danger to her integrity and unity lies in internal dissensions, and not from external aggression. Mr. Sun Yat Sen is pulling our leg when he suggests that the Japanese idea is "to arm China against the world." That dreamer forgets two things. If China were so equipped, her first step would be to eat up Japan. The second point is more material. The Chinese never could be united under Japanese influence, for there has ever been an invincible repugnance between them and their island neighbours. It has displayed itself at every period of history, and among the dense masses of Central and Southern China it is more conspicuous to-day than ever before. An embarrassed military governor might be induced to terms with the Japanese government for his own needs, but in the case of Tuan such a policy has ended in disaster, and the new military leaders, whatever their other views may be, are certainly not well disposed to Japan, whose presence in Manchuria they dislike quite as much as in Shantung.

The Anglo-Japanese Alliance pledges the contracting parties to preserve "the independence and integrity of the Chinese Empire." Does that mean in the event of civil war and against internal dissolution? And, if it does, how will the obligation be put in force? By taking aside, or by keeping the ring? In either case all the other Powers would intervene and have their say. "The independence and integrity of the Chinese Empire" was an American formula, and in the United States it is now being represented as "the most important question of the day," and "far more important than the League of Nations." It promises to prove an exceedingly troublesome and thorny one, and the time may come when both England and Japan might derive a malign satisfaction in saying to the United States: "We leave the field open to you; settle the problem for all of us." But then the United States are contracting a bad habit of running away from their obligations. Opposed to the formula are the facts of the situation in China. Everything there points to a break-up of the Empire rather than to its consolidation, and the first phase of the break-up will be a separation into two parts. Does that consideration strengthen or weaken the claims of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance to be renewed in a clearer form and for another term of ten years? The answer can only be given by those who consider the treaty in another aspect.

The alliance has a third object, viz., "the maintenance of the territorial rights of the High Contracting Parties in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India, and the defence of their special interests in the said region." Now, to use plain language, I am going to call this the core of the treaty, and to say that all the rest is flummery and humbug. Has the treaty come up to expectations in this respect? The answer is quite easy. Japan has shown herself to be not only a useful but a loyal ally, and loyalty between nations seems to be as rare as among individuals. When found it is not to be slighted or lightly discarded. On every test Japan has done always what she promised, and her proffers have gone much further. Which of all our friends and allies, for instance, would offer to land half a million men at Kurrachee if the need arose to defend India in earnest? We cannot lightly dispense with such friends. It is certainly a matter to think over. It is true that we have the alternative to let India become a world military Power by allowing her to raise any number of millions and reach a position to defend herself. But would not that be to promote the possible awakening of Asia, which we are besought to dread when Japan sounds the tocsin? It may be suggested that we know where we are with the Japanese alone, but when it comes to the evolution of new forces from India and China—and neither can be kept in leading strings much longer—we are brought up against the unknown.

But many will retort that the Japanese are an alien race who do not speak our tongue or share our views. How can you rely on them, whereas between us and the Americans these are the ties of language and blood? The ties of language! have there never been civil wars in England and even in America? A wise French friend of mine has often remarked to me that it is a good thing for the Entente that the French and the English do not read what they say about another in their newspapers. The ties of blood! There has never been anything more ferocious (consult Clarendon) in history than the wars between the Irish and the English. As a matter of cold logic it is quite conceivable that Englishmen may have to fight Americans and Irishmen again;

but humanly speaking it is beyond the bounds of probability that we shall have any call to fight the Japanese, and if that is not a sound basis for an alliance, I should like to ask what is?

But it may be said that is the old British point of view. A new school of politics is rising in the world based upon the Pacific, and there you have to consider the common interests of America and the Antipodes. I doubt those common interests, even though some delegates have dined together in Shanghai, with a hyphenated gentleman in the chair, to applaud the union of the Pacific. On such farcial reunions it is hardly necessary to say more than that the Pacific is notably long and notably broad. There are admittedly common prejudices; for instance, the desire to keep the yellow and the brown man out of two continents. That is a prejudice which comprehends the Chinese as well as the Japanese, and yet it is one of the leading points in American policy to patronise the Chinese to the disparagement of the Japanese. Let us humor the prejudice, without allowing it to shape our policy, until a more equitable view can be taken of the situation; but at least we must all face the consequences. No one can say to the Japanese with any semblance of right or hope of acceptance, "you shall not land in California or on the shores of Northern Australia or in New Zealand," and at the same time bar their right to find outlets on the mainland of Asia to which they belong. Yet that is what the Washington Cabinet seems to be driving at, and a typical case may be found in the reception given to the Japanese proposal to annex the northern half of the island of Saghalien left derelict by Soviet Russia. The "Cross not the Ebro, touch not Saguntum" threats of the Roman Republic will not do with Japan, and if America tries it on she will discover that she has not to deal with a modern Carthage. The more rigidly the people of Japan are kept out of America and Australia, the larger must be the latitude accorded to them on the mainland of which they form as close a part as England does of Europe.

In Asia this country has to face problems and perils that we very often put in the background, but that is none the less real. They do not interest and are no concern of the American nation. If they ever become acute the American interest in them would be limited to sending newspaper correspondents to chronicle their movements. But the Anglo-Japanese Treaty binds Japan to aid us in maintaining our "territorial rights" and "special interests." That is a very precise and precious engagement. It gives us the assurance of support in any great emergency, and the promise is given by a Power which has the means ready to its hands to give effect to its words. It is given by a Power, too, that has kept its word. Should we be wise in the present disturbed state of things in the Middle East and on the Indian frontiers, to deprive ourselves wilfully of such powerful cooperation? The American people would be the first to call us fools if we did so.

That should be the predominant feeling on our side in continuing the Treaty of Alliance with Japan. But the treaty cannot be one-sided. Down to the present time the Japanese do not seem to have got much value out of it. It has been an arrangement for our benefit. Perhaps the honor of being the One Ally of the British Empire may have counted for something in raising Japan to a high place in the family of nations, but that sense of satisfaction must have, evaporated long ago, for nations do not grow out on sentiment alone. It seems probably that the Japanese will ask for some thing more precise in the matters of territorial rights" and "special interests" than the text of the existing treaty defines. The old formula of a defensive and offensive alliance, binding us mutually to be "the friends of our friends and the enemies of our enemies, "might look too sweeping and even too aggressive; but there does not appear to be any objection to the terms of a purely defensive alliance like those which furnish the true basis of he majority of our treaties with the semi-ndependent States of India.

The Anglo-Japanese Alliance

(Text Taken from the Japan Year Book, 1919-20)

(1st) Agreement, concluded Jan. 30th, 1902

Art. I.—The High Contracting Parties, having mutually recognized the independence of China and Korea, declare themselves to be entirely uninfluenced by any aggressive tendencies in either country. Having in view, however, their special interests; of which those of Great Britian relate principally to China, while Japan, in addition to the interests which she possesses in China, is interested in a peculiar degree politically, as well as commercially and industrially, in Korea, the High Contracting Parties recognise that it will be admissible for either of them to take such measures as may be indispensable in order to safeguard those interests if threatened either by the aggressive action of any other Power, or by disturbances arising in China or Korea, and necessitating the intervention of either of the High Contracting Parties for the protection of the lives and property of its subject.

Art. II.—If either Great Britain or Japan, in the defence of their respective interests as above described, should become involved in war with another Power, the other High Contracting Party will maintain a strict neutrality, and use its efforts to prevent others from joining in hostilities against its Ally.

Art. III.—If, in the above event, and other Power or Powers should join in hostilities against that Ally, the other High Contracting Party will come to its assistance, and will conduct the war in common, and make peace in mutual agreement with it.

Art. IV.—The High Contracting Parties agree that neither of them will, without consulting the other, enter into separate arrangement with another Power to the prejudice of the interests above described.

Art. V.—Whenever, in the opinion of either Great Britain or Japan, the above mentioned interests are in jeopardy the two governments will communicate with one another fully and frankly.

Art. VI.—The present Agreement shall come into effect immediately after the date of its signature, and remain in force for five years from that date. In case neither of the High Contracting Parties should have notified twelve months before the expiration of the said five years the intention of terminating it, it shall remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have denounced it. But if, when the date fixed for its expiration arrives, either ally is actually engaged in war, the

Alliance shall, *ipso facto*, continue until peace is concluded.

(*2nd*) *Alliance Treaty, made public Sept. 27th, 1905.*

Preamble.

The government of Japan and Great Britian, being desirous of replacing the Agreement concluded between them on the 30th January, 1902, by fresh stipulations, have agreed upon the following Articles, which have for their object:

(a).—The consolidation and maintenance of the general peace in the regions of Eastern Asia and India.

(b).—The preservation of the common interests of all Powers in China by insuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese Empire and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China.

(c). The maintenance of the territorial rights of the High Contracting Parties in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India, and the defence of their special interests in the said regions.

Art. I.—It is agreed that whenever in the opinion of either Japan or Great Britain, any of the rights and interests referred to in the Preamble of this Agreement are in jeopardy, the two governments will communicate with one another fully and frankly, and will consider in common the measures which should be taken to safeguard those menaced right or interests.

Art. II.—If by reason of unprovoked attack or aggressive action, whenever arising, on the part of any other Power or Powers, either Contracting Party should be involved in war in defence of its territorial rights or special interests mentioned in the Preamble of this Agreement, the other Contracting Party will at once come to the assistance of its Ally and will conduct the war in common and make peace in mutual agreement with it.

Art. III.—Japan possessing paramount political, military, and economic interests in Korea, Great Britain recognizes the right of Japan to take such measures of guidance, control, and protection in Korea as she may deem proper and necesssary to safeguard and advance these interests provided always that such measures are not contrary to the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations.

Art. IV,—Great Britain having special interests in all that concerns the security of the Indian frontier Japan recognizes her right to take such measures in the proximity of that frontier as she may find necessary for safeguarding her Indian possessions.

Art. V.—The High Contracting Parties agree that neither of them will, without consulting the other, enter into separate arrangements with another Power to the prejudice of the objects described in the Preamble of this Agreement.

Art. VI.—As regards the present war between Japan and Russia, Great Britain will continue to maintain strict neutrality unless some other Power or Powers should join in hostilities against Japan, in which case Great Britain will come to the assistance of Japan, and will conduct the war in common, and make peace in mutual agreement with Japan.

Art. VII.—The conditions under which armed assistance shall be afforded by the either Power to the other in the circumstances mentioned in the present Agreement, and the means by which such assistance is to be made available, will be arranged by the Naval and Military authorities of the Contracting Parties who will from time to time consult one another full and freely upon all questions of mutual interest.

Art. VIII.—The present Agreement shall, subject to the provisions of Article VI, come into effect immediately after the date of its signature, and remain in force for ten years from that date.

In case neither of the High Contracting Parties should have notified twelve months before the expiration of the said ten years the intention of terminating it, it shall remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have denounced it. But if, when the date fixed for its expiration arrives, either Ally is actually engaged in war, the Alliance shall *ipso facto* continue until peace is concluded.

In faith whereof the undersigned, duly authorized by their respective governments have signed this Agreement and have affixed there to their seals.

Done in duplicate at London, the 12th day of August, 1905. (Seal) Signed. Tadasu Hayashi.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan at the Court of St. James. (Seal) Signed. Lansdowne,

His Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

(*3rd*) *Alliance Treaty, concluded July 13th, 1911.*

The Japanese government being well satisfied that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance will render in future, as in the past, conspicuous service in the cause of general peace and tranquility, have considered it necessary at the proper moment to extend the terms of the Alliance, in order to assure lasting security in the East. They have found it desirable at the same time to introduce into the existing Agreement of 1905 suitable modifications, which will respond to the important changes brought about in the situation since the conclusion of that Agreement, and which will also facilitate a more perfect consummation of the peaceful purpose of the Alliance. Having regard to the foregoing consideration, the Japanese government recently entered into an exchange of views with Great Britain, and the two governments having come to a complete understanding, a revised Agreement has now been concluded between Japan and Great Britain.

Preamble.

The government of Japan and the government of Great Britain having in view of the important changes which have taken place in the situation since the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese Agreement of the 12th, August, 1902, and believing that the revision of that Agreement responding to such changes would contribute to general stability and repose, have agreed upon the following stipulations to replace the Agreement above mentioned, such stipulations having the same object as the said Agreement, namely:—

A.—The consolidation and maintenance of the general peace in the regions of Eastern Asia and India.

B.—The preservation of the common interests of all Powers in China by insuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese Empire and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China

C.—The maintenance of the territorial rights of the High Contracting Parities in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India and the defence of their special interests in the said regions:—

Art. I.—It is agreed that whenever, in the opinion of either Japan or Great Britain, any of the

rights and interests referred to in the preamble of this Agreement are in jeopardy, the two governments will communicate with one another fully and frankly, and will consider in common the measures which should be taken to safeguard these menaced rights and interests.

Art. II.—If by reason of an unprovoked attack or aggressive action, wherever arising on the past of any other Power or Powers, either of the High Contracting Parties should be involved in war in defence of its territorial rights or special interests mentioned in the preamble of this Agreement, the other High Contracting Party will at once come to the assistance of its Ally and will conduct the war in common, and make peace in mutual agreement with it.

Art. III.—The High Contracting Parties agree that neither of them will, without consulting the other, enter into separate arrangement with another Power to the prejudice of the objects described in the preamble of this Agreement.

Art. IV—Should either of the High Contracting Parties conclude a treaty of general arbitration with a third Power, it is agreed that nothing in this Agreement shall impose upon such Contracting Party an obligation to go to war with the Power with whom such arbitration treaty is in force.

Art. V.—The conditions under which armed assistance shall afforded by either Power to the other in circumstances entered into in the present Agreement, and the means by which such assistance is to be made available, will be arranged by the Naval and Military authorities of the High Contracting Parties, who will from time to time consult one another fully and frankly upon all questions of mutual interests.

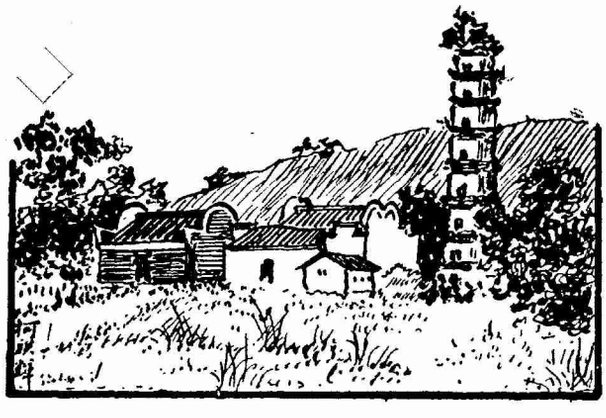
Art. VI.—The present Agreement shall come into effect immediately after the date of its signature, and remain in force for ten years from that date. In case either of the High Contracting Parties should have notified twelve months before the expiration of the said ten years its intention of termination, it shall remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have denounced it. But if when the date fixed for its expiration arrives either Ally is actually engaged in war, the Alliance shall, *ipso facto*, continue until peace is concluded.

In faith whereof the Undersigned, duly authorized by their respective governments, have signed this Agreement and have affixed their seals thereof.

Done in duplicate at London, the 13th, day of July, 1911,

T. Kato, the Ambassador of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan at the Court of St. James.

Edward Grey, H. B. M's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.



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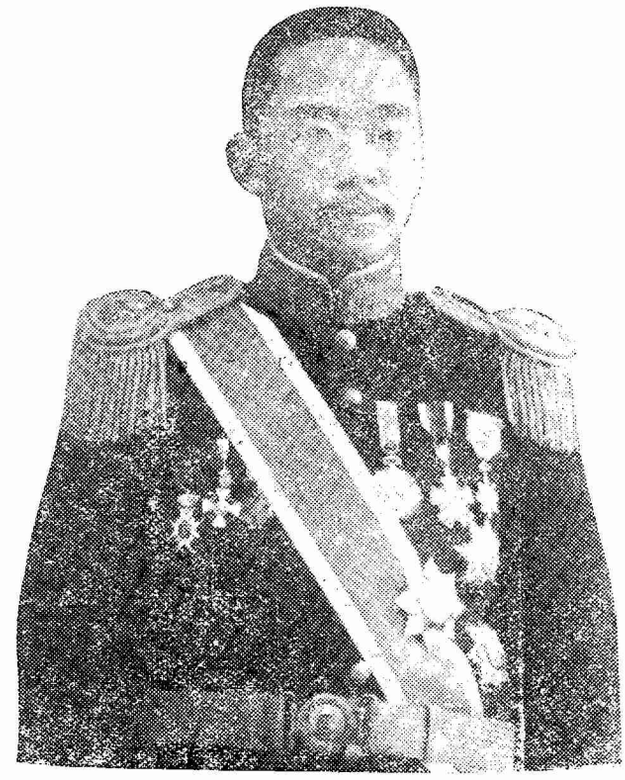
Who's Who in China



Kuan Keng-ling, Counsellor of the Ministry of Communications and Director-general of the Hankow Canton and Szechuen Railways.

(關賡麟字穎人)

Director-general Kuan is a native of Nanhai, Kwangtung. In 1904 he passed the metropolitan examinations successfully and received a degree equivalent to the doctorate of the West. He graduated from Hung Wen School in Japan in the normal course. Upon his return to China he joined the Peking Government University where he studied politics and law. Upon the completion of his courses in the university, he was appointed a junior secretary of the Board of War.

In 1905 he accompanied Viceroy Tuan Fang and Grand Councillor Tai Hung-tse on their mission to America and Europe to study the constitutional forms of government, and received decorations from the governments of Prussia, Russia, Sweden and Italy. In 1906 he returned to China and resumed his office of junior secretary of the Board of War. He acted concurrently as educational superintendent of the School for Cantonese in Peking.

In the same year he was transferred to the Board of Communications. In 1907 he was appointed junior secretary of the Railway Department and acted as Chief of General Affairs and Railway Affairs. Later he was promoted to a higher office and was in charge of telegraph affairs. In 1908 Director-general Kuan became Sub-director of the Railway Department. His rank was raised to that of senior secretary.

In 1911 he was appointed Associate Director of the Peking-Hankow Railway Administration. From 1912 to 1915 he was Director of the Administration. For his meritorious services he was awarded by the government the Fourth Class of Wen Hu and the Third Class of Chia Ho Decorations. In 1916, he became Secretary of the Ministry of Finance. The following year he was appointed Chief of the Railway Department of the Ministry of Communications. During his connection with the Ministry in that period he was chairman of the Transportation Con-

ference, and the Conference for the Codification of Railway laws, and vice-chairman of the Conference for Railway Sanitation. He was given the Third Class of Wen Hu Decoration in recognition of his distinguished services.

In 1918 Director General Kuan was appointed chief of the Through Traffic Department, and received a third class Paokuang Chia Ho decoration. In the same year he was appointed a member of the finance commission in the President's Office. In 1919 he was appointed counsellor and concurrently chief of the Translation Bureau of the Ministry of Communications, and received the Second Class Ta Shou Chia Ho decoration.

In 1920. he was given the concurrent position of the Director General of the Hankow-Canton and Szechuen Railways, and also appointed a member of the committee on international communications affairs. He is also a special member of the Commission to Study Railway Finances, vice-chairman of the Famine Relief Committee in the Ministry, counsellor to the Commission for the Study of Railway Lines, director of the Communications Library, and professor of the Institute for the Administration of Communications Affairs.

Director General Kuan was the founder of the Railwaymen Association in 1912 together with Liang Shih-yi and Yih Kung-cho, and was elected chief secretary of the association. In 1917 he was elected vice-chairman and continued his vice-chairmanship for another term. In co-operation with Mr. Yih, Director General Kuan organized an association for the education of railway men. He was elected vice-chairman of that association.

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Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs

Count Soyeshima on the British Alliance

From "The Japan Chronicle" (British)

In the article which Count Soyeshima contributes to the *Diplomatic Review* on the Anglo-Japanese Alliance (a translation of which appeared in our issue of the 9th instant) it must be acknowledged that he is remarkably frank. He admits that the arguments for renewal are extremely slender from what he calls a material point of view, but he urges that there are immaterial or sentimental considerations that are not to be lost sight of. In the first place he believes that it would be a mistake for two nations having such good qualities to part company after twenty long years of intimate relations. But does the cancellation of an alliance which was specifically negotiated for certain material purposes involve the breaking off of the cordial relations which ought properly to exist between all nations? We should be sorry to think so. Such a thesis implies that all nations not joined in the holy bonds of alliance are naturally inimical to each other. Yet Britain and the United States, though in Northern America their boundaries are conterminous, have been at peace with each other for more than a hundred years without an alliance, and, while there have been on occasion serious mattters of friction, these have all been settled amicably. Throughout the greater part of a century the relations between the two Powers have been cordial and intimate, and it was by the general agreement in their lines of policy that two of the avowed objects of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance—the support of the integrity of China and the maintenance of the open door—were originally framed. Formal alliances are not necessary for maintaining good relations between Powers, and are seldom negotiated with that object; they inevitably resolve themselves into military agreements. It is only necessary to observe the influence of the alliances in Europe in producing the tremendous world war in order to appreciate their evil tendency. If it had not been for the Triple Alliance on one side and the Franco-Russian Alliance on the other, with the Franco-British Entente coming in as a further element of strife, it is probable there would have been no war. These alliances poisoned the international atmosphere, setting up rivalries and engendering suspicions, until Europe became a powder-magazine which only required a spark to generate an explosion. Alliances constitute a positive evil, and however much it may be asserted that they are designed to keep the peace, their real effect is to promote war.

Count Soyeshima believes; however, that the indirect effect of an alliance upon the nations which conclude such an instrument is of great value in inducing one to follow the example of the other. The inference is that if one nation has a better administration or a higher moral outlook than the other, the less advanced nation will follow the example of the more advanced. But why should not the reverse be the case? Count Soyeshima believes that the British alliance will enable Japan to advance along the road of democratic reform and extricate herself from the evils of political and social corruption, as Britain extricated herself in the past. This is to ignore the fact that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was the work of Japanese militarists, who were certainly not desirous of promoting democratic reform, that political corruption has increased instead of being diminished during the period of the Alliance, and that a considerable

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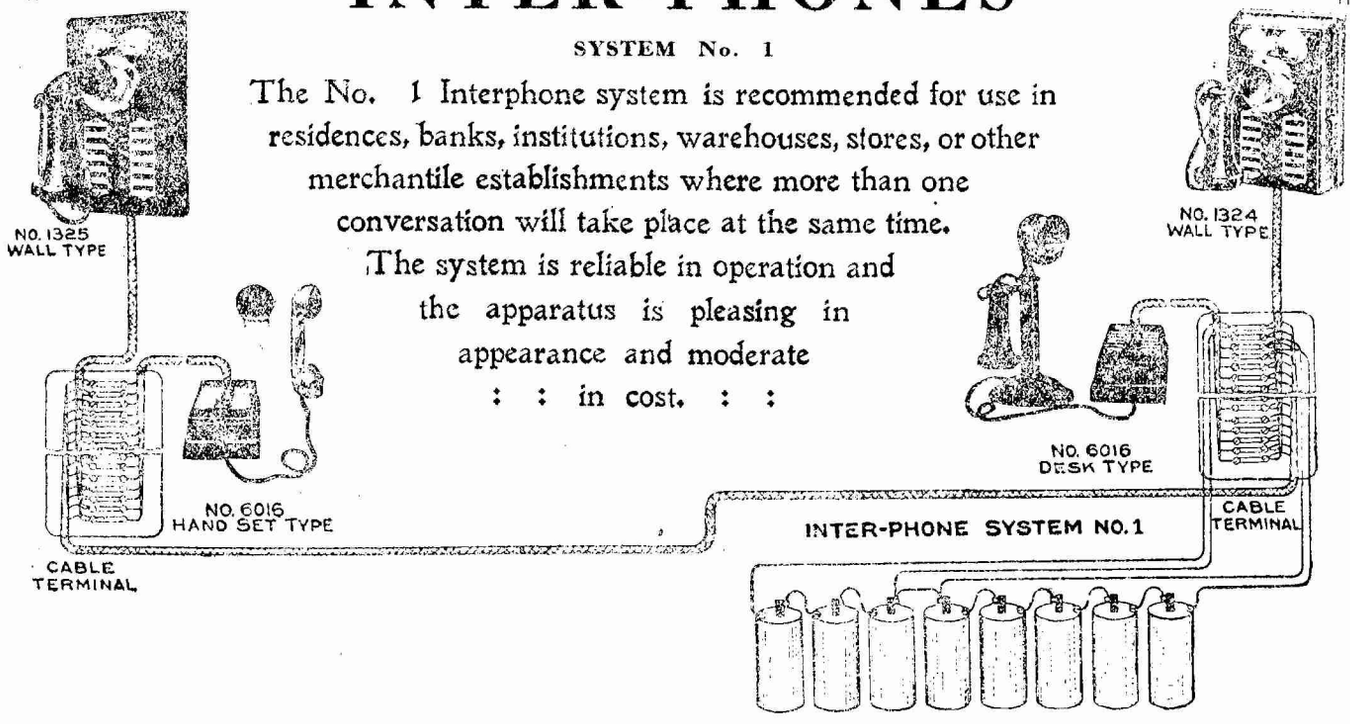

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part of this corruption is due to the increase of military and naval armament which has proceeded in progressive stages as the result of an agreement which professedly aims at maintaining peace. On the other hand, so far as the Alliance has exerted any influence on Britain, it has been evil in that it has heen employed to encourage the military spirit. The strongest advocates of the Alliance in England are those who believe in a great army and navy and the institution of conscription, the example of "our Ally Japan," where the people are supposed to cherish conscription as a great privilege constantly cited to prove the beauty and holiness of "a nation in arms." Count Soyeshima fears that should the Anglo-Japanese Alliance be terminated, the respect of the Japanese "for English patterns in morality and politics may perhaps be lessened on the principle that those who hate a priest hate his robe." It it were not that Count Soyeshima is a sincere and earnest admirer of British character and institutions, it might be thought by many Englishmen that this was writ sarcastic. But it is not so. Count Soyeshima was educated in England and has a great admiration for everything English and his appreciation is undoubtedly sincere. However, while we certainly do not place English patterns in morality and politics on the high level from which he regards them, he is surely less than just to his countrymen in believing that the termination of the Alliance will result in a moral and political decline in this country. After all, Japan existed without serious depravity before the agreement came into existence, and she will continue to do so when it has come to an end. Indeed, there would be considerable support for the thesis that during the term of the Alliance Japan has been stationary in morals and politics, if she has not actually retrogressed. The Constitution was won and a parliament established, the principal steps on the road to democracy, long before the Alliance was framed, and there was undoubtedly less corruption and greater sincerity and earnestness in politics among the educated classes in the first half of Meiji than in the second. It would be foolish to attribute the deterioration as a whole to the Alliance, but it is a fact that the Alliance strengthened the power of the militarists, and, while checking the development of the democratic spirit, promoted the political corruption which invariably follows on the expansion of armaments.

But the principal criticism of the Alliance is that it has failed to accomplish what it was avowedly framed to carry out. The Twenty-one Demands could hardly have been more serious in their inroad on China's integrity if the Alliance had not existed. So far as Australia is concerned, Count Soyeshima informs the Commonwealth that it has nothing to fear while the Allience is in being. "So long as the Colonies remain members of the British Empire they will be safe; and so long as Britain is an Ally of Japan, there will be no fear of Japan acting so outrageously as to encroach upon the territories of her Ally." Is this a threat? Does it mean that if the Alliance is not renewed, Japan would feel herself at liberty to adopt the same policy towards Australia that she has adopted towards China? We can scarcely

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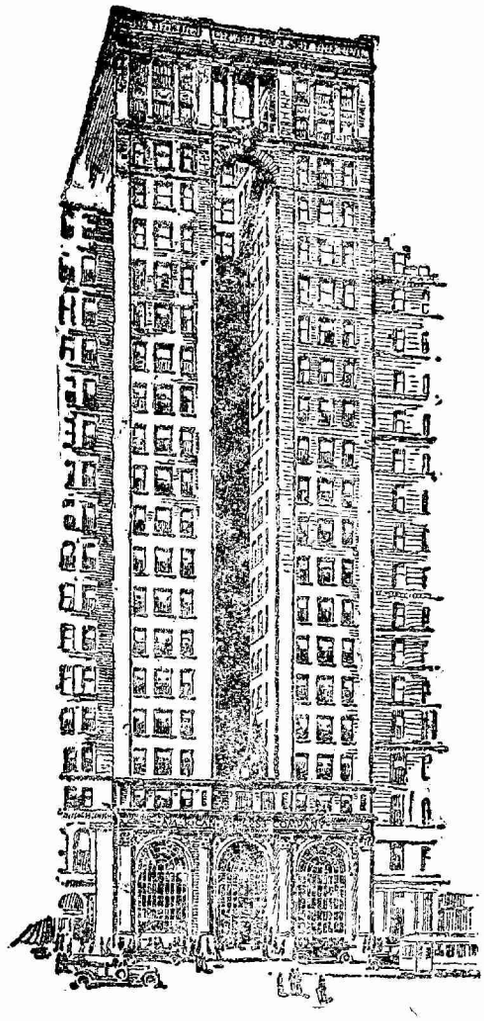

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believe that this is Count Soyeshima's meaning, and yet it is difficult to explain in what other sense this advice can be interpreted. Nothing would more quickly deprive the agreement of any support it may have in the Colonies than an argument along these lines. As to the suggestion that the Alliance will prove a bulwark against Bolshevism, it is meaningless. Bolshevism is a disease that attacks the internal organs of a State, and is not to be cured by external applications. The only remedy against Bolshevism is good government and the removal of social ills. It is not to be prevented or cured by plasters in the form of international agreements. The fact remains that, viewed from the standpoint of its preamble, the Anglo-Japanese Alliance is a failure. It has not maintained peace. It has failed to preserve the independence of Korea or strengthen the integrity of China. It has not succeeded in securing the "common interest" of all Powers in China or established the principle of equal opportunities there for the commerce and industry of all nations. While it has failed to achieve any one of the objects for which it was avowedly designed, the Alliance has aroused the deepest resentment in China and intense suspicion in America. It is the cause of much of the ill-feeling that prevails between China and Japan. It is antagonistic to the scheme of the League of Nations, for an alliance within the League is an anachronism that can only have a prejudicial effect on the whole conception of the Covenant. The militarists of Japan and of Britain, supported by their respective Foreign Offices, favour the Alliance, for it carries out the unexpressed objects for which it was really framed. But the Agreement is wholly against the real interests of the British and Japanese peoples, which consist in the establishment of good relations and friendship with all nations.

Japanese Liberals and Shantung

From "The Japan Weekly Chronicle" (British)

In the recent article by Count Soyeshima in the *Diplomatic Review* supporting the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, he draws a parallel by way of making some remarks on the attitude taken up in England towards the Alliance which is worthy of attention. Many British publicists, as he admits, while willing to accept his view that the Alliance was of service to Britain during the war, pointed out that Japan took the opportunity of Britain's preoccupation to present the famous Twenty-one Demands on China. To this Count Soyeshima replied that many intelligent Japanese regretted the action of their government at the time. The natural inquiry was then made why, if there was a general disapproval of the policy, Japan did not revoke the demands and retrocede all her concessions in Tsingtau and other parts of Shantung. "When I pointed out, however," says Count Soyeshima, "that by the same logic it was incumbent on Britain to retrocede Hongkong to China, since the Opium War is condemned by Britishers as a grave blot on the history of their country, my friend could only say with a grim smile that he agreed with me but that the thing was no longer possible." The friend must have been a very weak kind of logician. Hongkong was seized by Britain as the result of a number of hostile acts in which the opium dispute was only a part, the real object of the Chinese mandarins being to prevent foreigners from trading with China. It was only after actual hostilities had occurred that a treaty was made by which the British merchants driven out of Canton were given permission to reside in the tiny barren island of Hongkong, 26 miles in circumference, under the sovereignty of the British government, thus bringing

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to an end the constant disputes at Canton between the Chinese authorities and British merchants. In the end the concession at Canton was restored, but meanwhile trade had been resumed under the much better conditions prevailing at Hongkong. Japan's action was on totally different grounds, and did not arise out of any dispute with China. In seizing Tsingtau from Germany and forcing China to agree to the transfer to her of the German rights and privileges in the enormous province of Shantung, Japan had no quarrel with the Chinese government. She was not at war with China. Nothing had been done by China either against the interests of Japan or in favour of the enemy against whom Japan was leagued. The parallel thus breaks down completely. It is quite true that to-day most British critics regard the action of the British government in the struggle with China over the opium question as being unjustified, but it is evidence of a very partial reading of history to believe that it was the opium dispute that alone precipitated the clash. Britain desired to open China to foreign trade, and was fiercely resisted by the conservative mandarins, just as Commodore Perry desired to open Japan to foreign intercourse and was prepared to use the guns of his "black ships" against the resistance of Japanese obscurantists. It was because at the moment Japan was divided against herself that Commodore Perry was successful without the actual use of force, but there can be no question of his intention. The Japanese mandarins were as bitterly opposed to the change of national policy as the Chinese, maintaining their opposition for years, and it was the division of the country into two factions arising out of domestic issues that eventually made the policy of opening the country successful. Whether one nation has a right to compel another to enter into trade or intercourse is an arguable proposition, but it is not the question at issue in the Shantung case.

In regard to Hongkong and the piece of territory on the mainland required to make its harbour safe, Count Soyeshima will not suggest, we suppose, that any promise of retrocession was given. In the case of Kiaochau there is no question that a solemn and binding promise of restoration was made. But let us see what was to be returned to China. It will then be seen conclusively that the parallel which Count Soyeshima draws between Hongkong and Shantung will not hold for a moment. Germany had no sovereign rights over Shantung or even over Kiaochau. She simply held a lease of the latter territory and certain railway concessions and mining rights. Now the ultimatum presented by Japan on August 15th, 1914, required Germany "to deliver on a date not later than September 15th to the Imperial Japanese authorities, without condition or compensation, *the entire leased territory of Kiaochau, with a view to the eventual restoration of the same to China.*" It was the leased territory that was to be restored, not the sovereignty over that territory, which Germany had never possessed. The pledge, therefore, given by Japan was that the lease of Kiaochau held by Germany should be restored to China, and a verbal assurance to this effect was at the same time given to the Chinese Foreign Office at Peking by the Japanese Minister. But what happened? Within two months of the fall of Tsingtau into the hands of the Japanese the Japanese Minister at Peking presented the famous or infamous Twenty-one Demands, of which the greater part were enforced by an ultimatum delivered on May 7th, 1915. By the treaty based on these demands China, under *force majeure*, agreed "to give full assent to all matters upon which the

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Japanese government may hereafter agree with the German government relating to the disposition of all rights, interests, and concessions which Germany, by virtue of treaties or other wise, possesses in relation to the province of Shantung." That is to say, Japan had determined to exact from Germany, after the Allies had won the war, all the rights, claims, and privileges in Shantung which she possessed. What, then, was Japan to restore to China? Nothing. She could not restore the sovereignty of China, because Germany did not possess it. She could not return to China what had not come into her hands. All that she could restore was the lease of Kiaochau and the railway concessions and mining rights held by Germany. And these, it was arranged, were to be transferred by agreement to Japan. The promised retrocession had dwindled to just nothing.

For Count Soyeshima to compare this incident to the case of Hongkong is to insult the intelligence of readers. Japan was not at war with China. She had suffered no ill at China's hands. She had promised to restore to China the only things that Germany possessed, and she forced China to agree to their transfer to Japan. To say in these circumstances that if Britain, which had made no promises and had suffered severely from Chinese action, would restore Hongkong, there would be some warrant for the restoration of Kiaochau, but that as the one thing is outside practical politics so is the other, is to look upon the whole transaction with a cynical indifference that we regret to see exhibited in the case of an eminent and generally fair-minded man like Count Soyeshima. He regards his argument or parallel as a sufficient answer to the charge that while intellectual Japanese affect to deplore the Twenty-one Demands, they make no endeavour to obtain a reversal of the policy. The excuse is wholly inadequate. Japan gave a pledge to restore "the entire leased territory of Kiaochau" to China, and then within a few months compelled China by the threat of an ultimatum to agree to the transfer of that territory to Japan, while, to make assurance doubly sure, she made a secret agreement with the Allies to support this breach of faith at the Peace Conference before she withdrew her objections to China entering the war and thus obtaining a seat at the peace table. Liberals in Japan cannot palliate their failure to speak out in condemnation of such a policy by these flimsy excuses. It is useless to profess in foreign journals or to foreign friends an academic disapproval of a policy by which Japan substantially benefits. The only test of sincerity is its condemnation in Japan itself and an energetic propaganda for its reversal. Of that we see no trace. The Liberalism of which so much is heard does not even condemn the proposal that negotiations must first be entered upon before Japan keeps the letter of her undertaking, to say nothing of the spirit. Count Soyeshima, as a broad-minded man, with a wide knowledge of other nations, understands how greatly the reputation of Japan has suffered by the policy adopted by Marquis Okuma and continued and confirmed by his successors. But he is evidently of opinion that it is not practical politics to advocate its reversal, and so he endeavours to palliate the evil done by suggesting that Britain did the same thing sixty or seventy years ago, which is not only inaccurate but would be no justification if it were accurate. It may be that the *Diplomatic Review*, which is the repository of much Jingoism, would not insert an article advocating a reversal of Japan's policy in China if it were written. It is possible that no magazine or daily journal would insert an appeal

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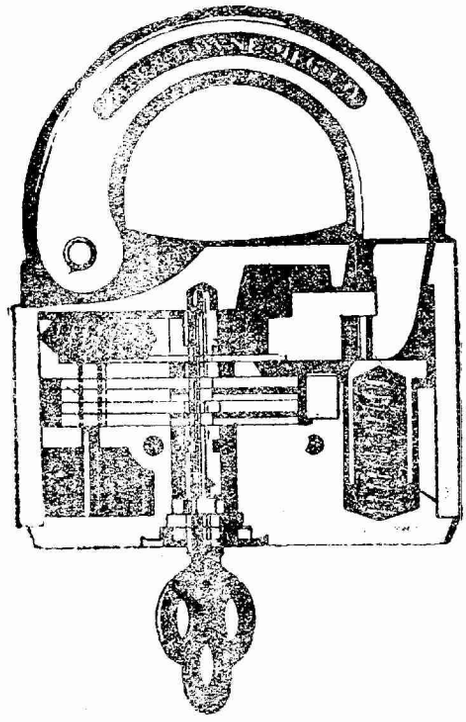

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for the maintenance by Japan of her pledged word. But if that be the case, all the talk of Liberalism in Japan and its influence on government policy is so much moonshine—a mere reflected radiance, without power or heat.

Dr. Schurman, American Minister to China

According to news received last week President Harding has appointed Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, President of Cornell University, American Minister to China to succeed the Hon. Charles R. Crane. The Chinese government despatched to the U. S. government an expression of its hearty approval of the appointment of Dr. Schurman following the receipt of this news. Confirmation of this was received by the American Legation, Peking on Thursday, May 12.

Dr. Schurman has had a wide college career, having studied at various colleges in America, England and Germany and is now president of Cornell University. He was president of the first Philippine Commission and spent most of 1891 in the Philippines and afterwards made a report to Congress with a joint author on the Philippine Commission in four volumes, in 1900 and wrote "*Philippine Affairs—A Retrospect and Outlook*," in 1902. In 1912-13 he served as United States Minister to Greece and Montenegro. He is the author of several noted books on foreign and domestic subjects.

American Woman Artist Sails for America After Long Stay in Orient

More than a year ago, Miss Alice E. Job an artist from New York, arrived in Shanghai enroute to various places in the Orient, South China, Honkong, the Philippines, India and Northern China, Korea, and Japan to further her study in art. She made her headquarters in Shanghai and stored her various productions in a small attic room where she lived in a boarding house on Quinsan Road, Shanghai. When in Shanghai she lived in a quiet manner and spent most of her time in studying conditions here and planning out-of-the way trips to places of unusual scenes and points of interest where she could continue her work.

She sailed for America on the *s. s. Nile* on April 24, and will go direct to New York where she will dispose of her productions to a noted art dealer. Miss Job not only traveled in unheard of places but has made extended stops in remote countries with consequent unusual experiences, and knowledge of peoples and customs. Her trip beyond India over the Zoji La (The Zoji Pass) into Little Thibet, took her into tne highest inhabited valleys of the world;—a country described by the Hindustan; the Karakaram and the high Himalaya mountains; and where the custom of matriarchy reigns.

To reach greater or real Thibet Miss Job travelled through Szechuan Province, China. One may not go far in this land so jealously guarded for its religion; but once "inside" one finds Lamas and Lamaddaries; Chhortens and Mani Walls; Skull drums

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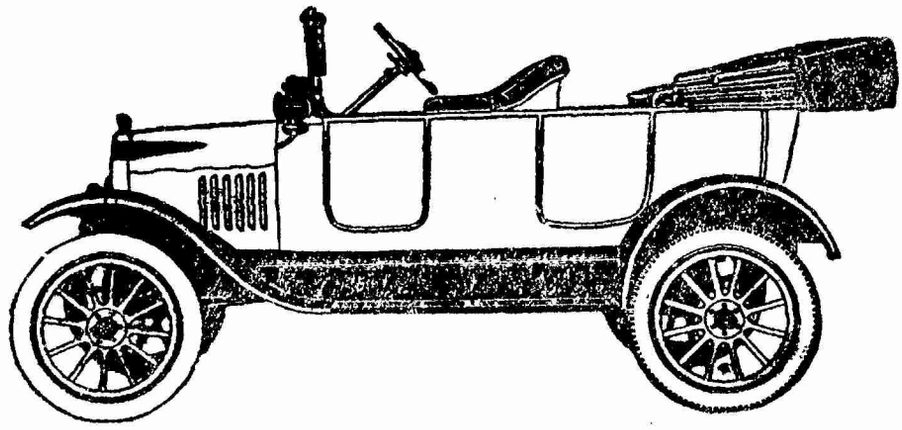

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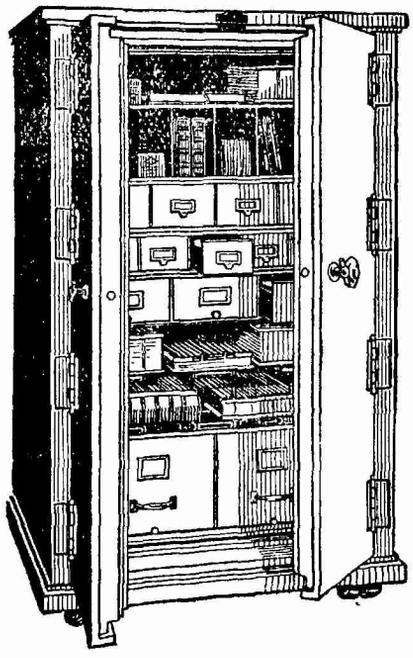

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"Labor and Women"—Another Chinese Woman's Magazine

"Labor and Women," is another Chinese woman's magazine which is circulated in Shanghai by the *Republican Daily News* office, 12 Honan Road. This magazine is a paper published in Canton for Chinese women and their interests and several extra thousand copies of the magazine are sent to Shanghai for distribution. It has been in evidence since February 13, 1921, and appears on Sunday, circulated by the *Chuan Pao*, (Canton).

On the editorial staff is Professor Chen Tu-hsiu, formerly dean of the literary department of the Government University of Peking and now head of the Educational Commission of Canton; Shen Yuan-lu, editor of the *Republican Daily News* and Chen Kung-po, editor of the *Chuan Pao.*

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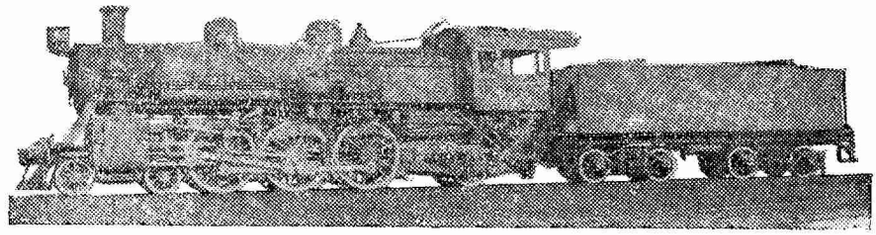

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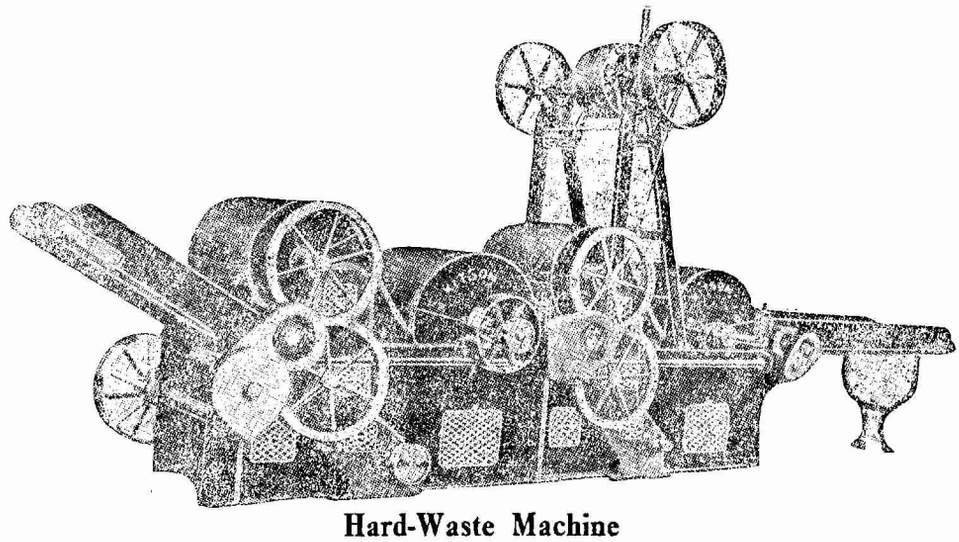

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Shanghai Benevolent Industrial Institution

The Shanghai Benevolent Industrial Institution, which has been springing into being on the site of the old Gun Club, corner of Connaught and Kiaochow Roads is to have its opening ceremony on Wednesday afternoon, May 18.

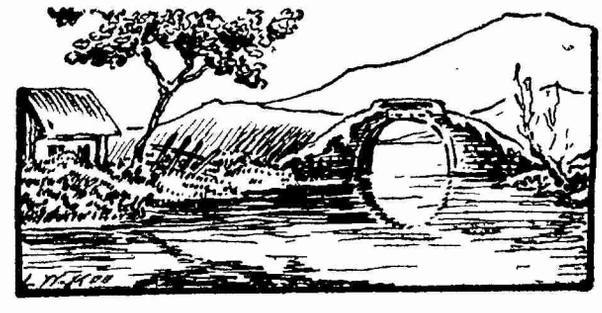
Those who have been watching these buildings grow have been filled with wonder as to what they are for, and now that they are to be thrown open for public inspection will be sure to avail of ourselves of this opportunity.

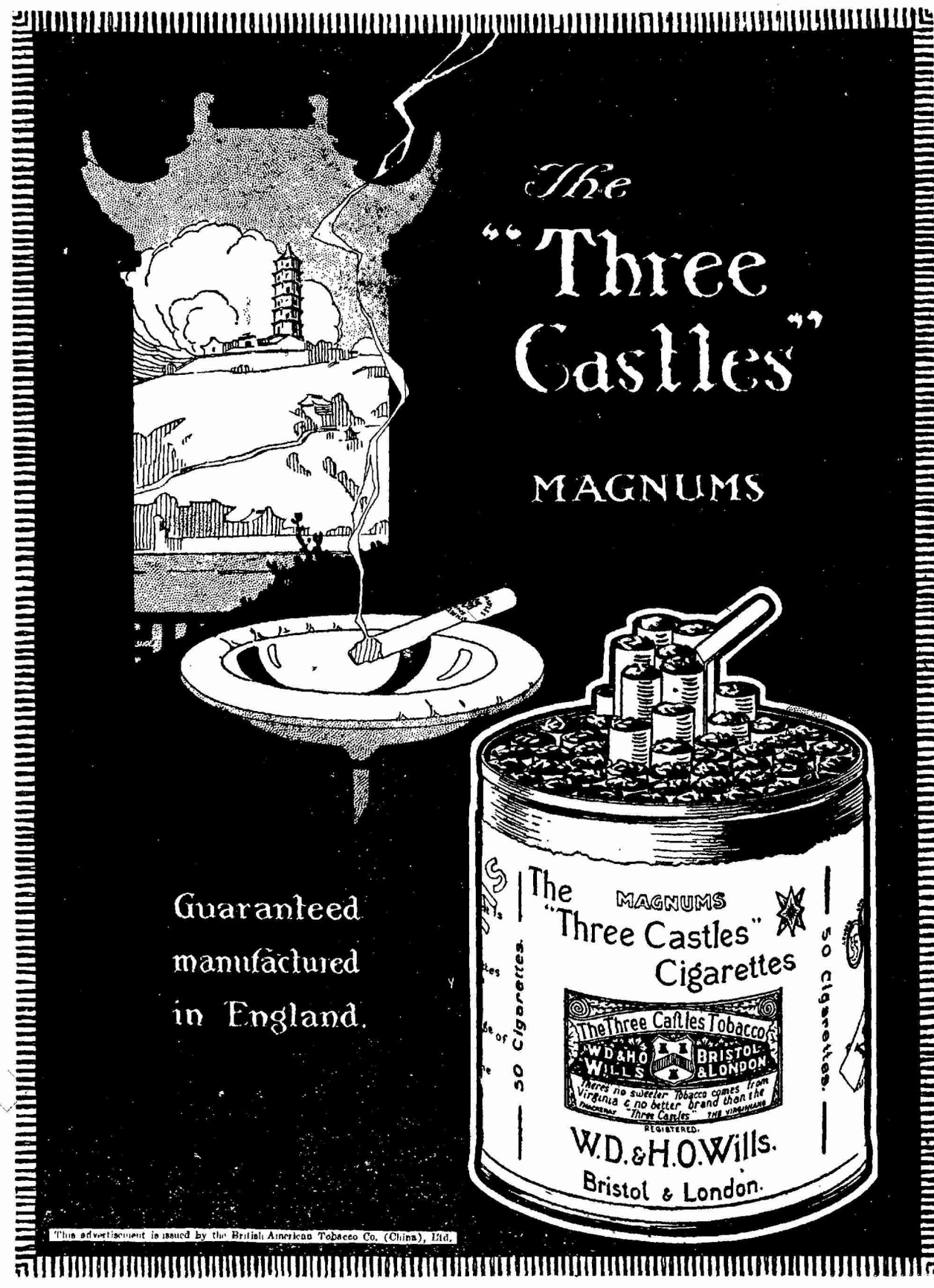
The need of an industrial education is becoming more and more imbedded in the Chinese mind. The failure of the hundreds of Chinese students in France to qualify as part-time workers in industrial plants, owing to lack of preparation and ability, has started courses for vocational and industrial education in the majority of government and other schools. The crying need for intelligence coupled with skill on the part of the workmen has given an impetus for the establishment of industrial and vocational schools and institutions in the majority of the maritime provinces. It is hoped these will in time supercede the old methods of apprenticeship which have practically failed owing to the industrial instability of child labor.

Philanthropic and educationally minded Chinese in Shanghai and the vicinity are going to the front in their endeavors to assist in this most notable field of work, and every few months new institutions of this nature come into being; some destined to have a brilliant future, while others will last until the interest and enthusiasm of its founders are beginning to wane.

The first plans for this Institution had their inception in the minds of the members of the Chouwei Guild some four or five years ago, who, seeing the need of more skilful and intelligent workmen in their cotton mills and other factories, and the numbers of poor Chinese who were unable to give their children a suitable education, decided to start subscriptions among their members for the establishment and continuance of an Institution where these poor boys could be educated to become skilled mechanics and laborers, and at the same time become useful members of society and respected citizens of the country.

Invitations have been sent to the friends of the institution and admission will be by ticket only. Any who have not received one and desire to attend the opening exercises may obtain one at the institution, or by sending a postcard to the secretary, Mr. G. E. Fryer, 11 Kiaochow Road.

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Shanghai American School Holds Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Shanghai American School was held at the institution on May 5.

The executive committee reported the school in first class condition, with 219 students enrolled, the largest in its history. The new teachers for next year are all engaged and scheduled to sail so as to reach Shanghai not later than September first. The principal has been giving his entire time to work for the new board since February 15, and the school has been handled by Miss Rhodes as acting principal. Ten students will be graduated in June, all of whom expect to go to college in America. Every college to which seniors have applied has given our school as high recognition as they give to any high school in America, in most cases students being admitted on our certification without examination.

Mr. Beaman has recently completed putting the books in good condition and has given a very accurate statement of our financial situation. Special attention was called to the report of the financial committee in the last circulated minutes, which shows a probable deficit of $3500 on June 30 this year and of $13,600 on June 30 next year. The present deficit is caused chiefly by the extra large number of passages to and from America within the year. The prospective deficit for next year is caused chiefly by the necessitated increase in salaries without a corresponding increase in fees. It may be necessary to appeal to the boards for larger grants. A regular meeting of the executive was held at the school, 172A North Szechuen Road at 4 P. M. Wednesday, May 11, and was devoted to a discussion of this situation.

Seattle Mission Making Commercial Tour of the Orient

With the coming of the *s. s. Wenatchee*, the first of the U. S. Shipping Board boats operated by the Admiral Line, some forty-five prominent American business men, and their families, arrived in Shanghai, enroute to Manila and Hongkong on a commercial investigation tour of the Far East. The delegation of business men of the Pacific Northwest who arrived were met by representatives of the American Chamber of Commerce and a delegation of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce.

While in Shanghai they were taken on a sightseeing tour by members of the Chamber, entertained at a tiffin by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, a tea dance was given in their honor at the Columbia Country Club on Wednesday afternoon, May 11, from 5 to 7:30 o'clock. Each guest was well taken care of through the hospitality offered by various members of the Chamber in their private homes. The business men in the party are members of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and Commercial Club. Some of those included in the party are

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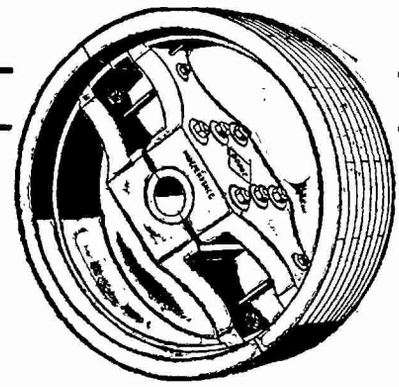

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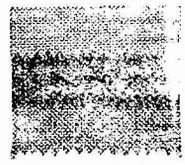

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the following: Capt. J. S. Gibson, chairman of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce celebration committee: Chester Thorne, vice-president of the Admiral Line; Eugene G. Anderson, vice-president *pro tem* of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce; Roy O. Hadley, secretary of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, and Commercial Club; Henry G. Shaw, representing the Tacoma Commercial Club, and Chamber of Commerce; Alexander Singlow, official photographer and thirteen other leading business, banking and shipping men of the Northwest.

Japanese in Argentina

From the "Chicago Tribune"

So firmly have the Japanese fixed their eyes on South America as a field for colonization that an emigrant school has been established at Tokyo for the sole purpose of preparing Japanese young men and women to make their living in the South American republics, according to Kiichi Oshima, a director of the school, who now is in Buenos Aires trying to create a favorable impression toward Japanese immigration.

Oshima is accompanied by a young Japanese woman and a young man, both students of the school, and the three are studying particularly the laws, religion and customs of the various South American countries for the benefit of future classes, as the young man and woman are to be made professors upon their return to Japan.

Oshima says the school was founded in 1901, that it now has eighteen teachers and 120 students and that three graduates of the school are already in the Argentine Republic. He said the Japanese government has no connection with nor interest in the school, which is maintained by funds from private sources, but he said the patrons include Marquis Okuma, Prime Minister, and T. Tokoname, Minister of the Interior. The school was founded by M. Sakiyama, a Japanese educator, who made a tour of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru, and Panama four years ago.

As the main idea of the institution is to fit young Japanese to earn their own living in South America, they are required to begin by earning their own way through school. Their studies consist mostly of language, English and Spanish, agricultural methods, and commercial procedure in the South American countries, and something of the laws, religion and customs of the people.

Japanese travelers and South American visitors are invited to deliver lectures from time to time and everything possible is done to make the young Japanese familiar with South America before they start out to their new homes.

Most of the students work their way through the school by farming or stock raising and in these industries they have abolished Japanese methods and adopted those of South America.

In explaining why English is taught to students fitting themselves for South America, Oshima admitted that some of the students are being fitted to take leading places among the Japanese in the Philippines. Those going to the Philippines concentrate mostly on commercial subjects, while those coming to South America devote more attention to farming.

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He said there is "tremendous," as he expressd it, interest in Japan regarding the Argentine Republic and that within the next few years a large number of Japanese capitalists will come to Argentina to engage in business here.

So far the Argentine government has frowned on all plans to brings Japanese immigrants of the lower classes to this country, but Japanese representives have been told that capital from Japan will be welcomed.

It would appear from Oshima's interviews with the Argentine newspapers that what Japan intends to do in Argentina is first create a favorable impression by putting Japanese capital into Argentine industries, follow this up with well trained commercial men, small business proprietors and expert farmers, and then try again to resume the colonization schemes that so far have failed.

Men and Events

T. F. Millard, returned to Shanghai Wednesday, May 11, after several weeks in Peking. He is planning on sailing for New York, on the *s. s. Empress of Asia*, June 4.

Paymaster Cope of the U. S. Navy stationed in Shanghai has received instructions that he is to proceed to Washington where he will be assigned duty. He is planning to depart about July 20.

F. O. Finn, special representative of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, arrived in Shanghai on the *s. s. Wenatchee*, on a commercial investigation tour of the Far East.

Captain and Mrs. Robert Dollar arrived in Shanghai this week from Seattle on the *s. s. Wenatchee.* They are staying at the home of their son, Harold Dollar, and Mrs. Dollar of the Robert Dollar Company, Shanghai.

Paul R. Verzosa passed through Shanghai this week enroute to his home at Manila, P. I. He has just returned from the University of Missouri, School of Journalism and will be identified with the School of Journalism of the University of the Philippines.

The dedication of The Ningpo Association building will take place on the evening of Monday, May 16, at 4-A Thibet Road, Shanghai, according to invitations issued by Chang Zan-shan, chairman of the association and Chu Pao-san, chairman of the building committee.

It is expected that Paul Brown of the Navy Y. M. C. A. at Bremerton, Washington will shortly arrive in Shanghai to become executive secretary of the association in this city succeeding W. R. Durbin the present Executive Secretary who will return to America this summer.

According to notices issued this week "The Spring Ball," which was to have been held at the Columbia Country Club on Saturday evening, May 15, has been indefinitely postponed. The club will be open to members, however, for bridge or Machiang parties and new records for the piano and victrola are avaiable for dancing.

The five members of the Chinese advisory committee who will meet with the councillors of the International Settlement in Shanghai at their respective

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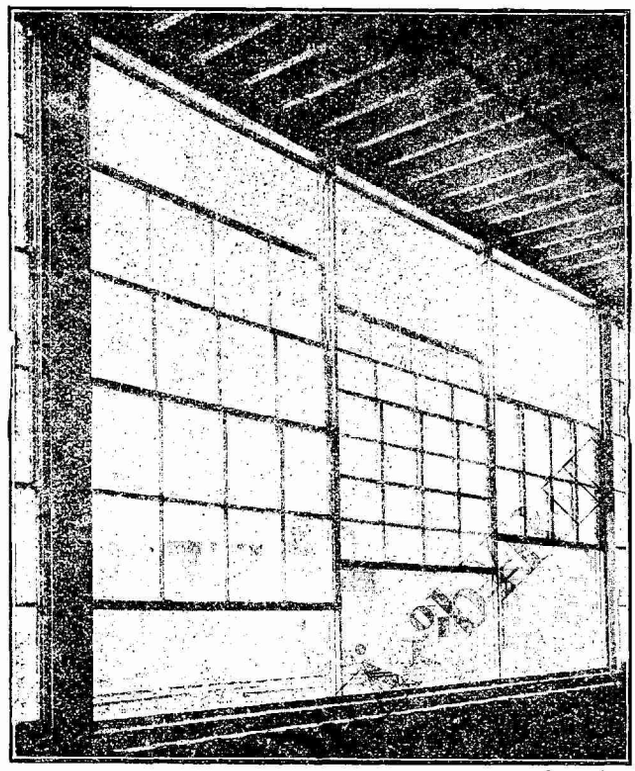

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FOREIGN EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT
Correspondent in China—The Chinese-American Bank of Commerce

16-618

weekly meetings, were formally installed on Wednesday, May 11. The five members of the Chinese advistory committee are: Sung Han-chang, Hsia Yung-sung, H. C. Moh, David Z. T. Yui and Chen Kung-foo.

The following clipping from a Washington paper: "Boy, page Mr. Harding!" He's got a man's size job on his hands, for in Washington's city directory there are exactly sixty-nine Mr. Harding's. Not only that, but the Harding's occupy slightly more than half a page in the big book of names. The other forty-one possessors of the distinguished appellation (for they total 110) are all women. Included in the family are policemen, firemen, motor men, and clerks, tinners, carpenters, chauffers, and detectives. But there's only one President in the list and he is the only one who uses the prefix "W. G."

The inaugural exercises of the Benevolent Industrial Institution at 11 Kiachow Road, Shanghai, will be held on Wednesday afternoon, May 18, from 2 to 5: 30 o'clock, according to invitations sent out by the committee, directors, and teachers of the institution. The Benevolent Institution was founded by the Chou Wei Guild and is in charge of a committee composed of the following: Dr. Herbert Chatley, chairman; Dr. J. E. Abraham, treasurer; and Kwoh Tsu Ping, Cheng Ch'i Ting, Ma I. Cheng, and Kwoh Chu Ch'iao. The director and secretary is George B. Fryer, and assistant director, Loh Kwei Ling.

News from North China

Mr. Ishizawa having resigned, C. Usui has been elected chairman of the Japanese Municipal Council at Tientsin.

Mr. Funatsu, popular Japanese Consul-General at Tientsin, is in the Oriental Hospital to undergo an operation. He is expected to be confined to his bed for about two weeks.

N. S. Openshaw, who has been for the last six months with Stephen Power, life, fire and marine insurance agent, left on April 30, for Shanghai, where he has been appointed to the staff of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada.

The *North China Star* on Thursday morning reported that Chang Hu, former Vice-Minister of Finance, and member of the Financial Commission in the President's Office, had been named as Minister of Finance to succeed Chow Tsz-chi.

Recent reports to the effect that Mr. Ono, vice-president of the Industrial Bank of Japan and a representative of the group of banks that floated the Nishihara loans, is negotiating with the Chinese government for a loan of $300,000,000 have been denied.

Two plays given on May 3, at the Peking Pavilion under the auspices of the Peking Institute of Fine Arts were a success. Both the one-act plays were given under the direction of Biren Eagan, who is attending the Language School, and were splendidly presented.

Plans for the completion of the Tientsin-Tungchow highway have been made by J. E. Baker, of the American Red Cross. The construction of the road will commence as soon as Civil Governor Tsao Jui of

Chihli has issued instructions concerning the right of way to the villagers along the proposed route.

Charles R. Crane, American Minister, left Peking on April 2, for a few days' trip through the famine district reached by the Peking-Hankow Railway. He is accompanied by his son, John Crane, Captain Brodie and Dr. S. K. Hornbeck. Morgan Palmer, of the Famine Relief Bureau, accompanied the party as far as Tientsin.

Mr. Obata, Japanese Minister to China, is leaving Peking this week-end for Japan. One report states that he will be away for a few weeks. Another report states that he will be absent for two or three months, the length of his stay in Japan all dependent upon the improvement of his health. Mr. Obata has not been well of late.

A memorial ceremony to the late Dr. Yu Shoo-fen who sacrificed his life a month ago in Shantung in his fight against the plague will be held in the Central Park on May 15. The ceremony is to be held under the auspices of the Prime Minister, General Chin Yun-peng, Dr. W. W. Yen, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and other members of the Cabinet.

Negotiations for the Chinese-German Commercial Treaty are nearing completion. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has had the draft treaty made, and is awaiting the decisions of the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Communications with regard to the several questions concerning the indemnity for losses suffered by the Chinese during the war.

The Ministry of Communications has despatched a circular telegram to various provinces stating that owing to the tremendous margin of deficit in the budget and the emptiness of the treasury the government has been forced to levy extra taxes in order to improve its receipts. The estate tax is one of the popular taxes in foreign countries and will be so levied in China.

The second conference of the All-China Bankers' Association was held at Tientsin, from Sunday to Thursday this week. Forty bankers from all over the country attended. The object of the conference was to introduce reforms in the currency system, to provide means of promoting financial and commercial enterprises and to work out a plan for the better management of China's finances.

The Tientsin conference will soon be over, and General Chang Tso-ling, General Tsao Kun and General Wang Chan-yuan, the "Big Three" are planning to go to Peking before their return to their respective provinces. One decision of the conference is said to be their agreement to remit provincial revenues to the Central government monthly. Whether this decision can be carried out remains to be seen.

The Ninth Domestic Through Traffic Conference was held in the early part of this week in the Ministry of Communications at Peking. Hundreds of railwaymen from all over China attended. The conference began with a speech by Minister Yeh Kung-cho. Following the conference, the Third General Traffic Conference and the Second Track Conference of the Standing Committee of Railway Technics will be held.

Mrs. Matzmura, wife of the editor of the *China Advertiser*, a Japanese daily paper in English, entertained a large number of British, American, Danish and Japanese ladies and gentlemen with a tea party at the

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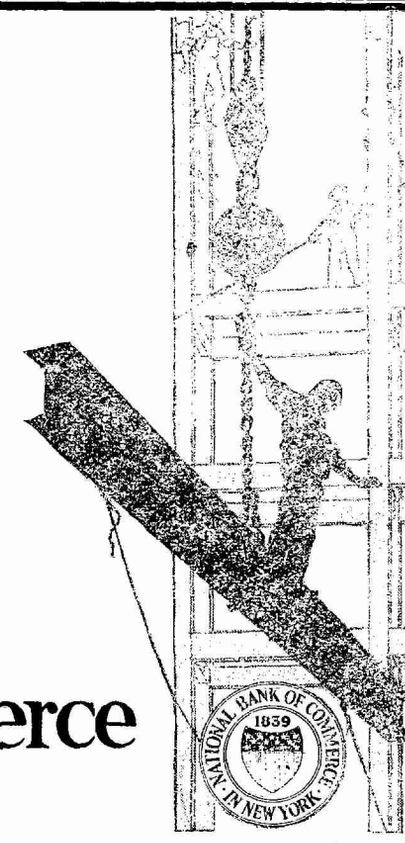

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Japanese Club on Sunday afternoon in Tientsin, the occasion being in honor of Colonel Ueno's appointment as commander-in-chief of the Japanese forces in North China. After tea the guests took part in prize competitions.

Dr. Leighton Stuart, president of the Peking Union University, returned about a week ago from a six weeks trip into Shansi where he was entertained by the Governor and discussed with him educational matters and the future of the fertile interior province. He was well impressed with the educational and industrial development in that province, all of which was largely due to the efforts of its Military Governor, Yen Hsi-shan.

Dr. Kiang Kang-hu, who is regarded as a leader of the so-called Chinese Socialist movement and is on an equal standing with Dr. Tsai Yuan-pei and Dr. Hu Suh of the Government University, after an interview with the President and the Prime Minister, left Peking for Shanghai a week ago, enroute for Europe. The mission of Dr, Kiang is to study the real social conditions in both Germany and Russia which country he will enter through Germany.

A circular telegram has been despatched by the government to the Chinese legations in London, Washington, Paris, Rome and Tokyo instructing them to approach the governments to which they are accredited with regard to the withdrawal of the foreign postal service in China and informing them of the decision of the International Postal Union Conference in favor of China's demand for the withdrawl of such service. The circular telegram further mentioned that a formal note was sent to the British, French, American, Italian and Japanese Legations on April 30, urging them to carry out the decision.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has again addressed a note to all the foreign legations requesting them to warn their respective nationals that no provincial loans and no hypothecation of public property can be considered as valid unless they are santioned by the Central government. The note states that through the press it learns of the intention of the Canton government to issue notes to the amount of $10,000,000 by the Provincial Bank of Kwangtung and to use a part of the note issue and the Canton Mint and the Canton-Kowloon Railway as security, and that it warns foreigners against entering into any such loan agreements with Canton.

Peking, May 7, 1921.

News from Central China

The low water season in the Yangtse River is now over. There has been rapid rise of water throughout the whole course of the river, and the most difficult passage in the Central Yangtze is now easily navigable. In the upper valley there is sufficient rise of water to allow river steamers.

There has been recently a violent clash between troops of General Li Lieh-chun in Western Hunan and their commanding officers owing to some disputes regarding the distribution of funds and the paying of soldiers arrears. Some officers are reported to have been murdered by the soldiers.

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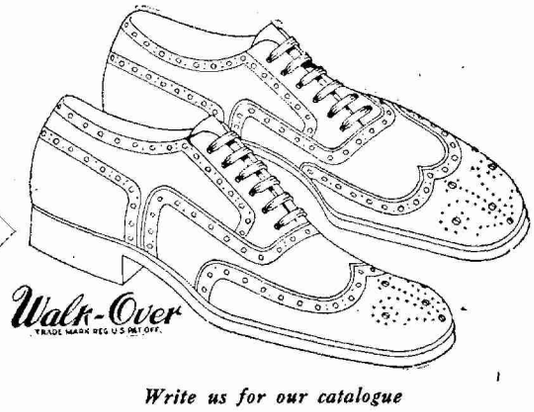

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16-622

The baseball season in Hankow was opened on May 3, in the Hankow Recreation Ground. Hankow expects to train up a strong team for competition with teams from Shanghai. This year it is probable one of the university teams visiting Shanghai during the Far Eastern Olympic Games will be induced to come to Hankow for a series.

A lecture campaign on wireless telephony is being conducted in the Wuhan cities by Mr. Robertson of the National Committee of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. in Shanghai. He is lecturing under the auspices of the City Associations of Wuchang and Hankow for the benefit of students of various schools and others interested in the subject.

Colonel F. V. Holt, an English aeronautical expert who has planned the air route from Peking to Shanghai for the Chinese government, visited Hankow recently for investigations prior to planning an air route from Chengtu in Szechuen province to Hankow. Chengtu, under the most favorable conditions, is a fortnights tiresome and perilous journey from Hankow.

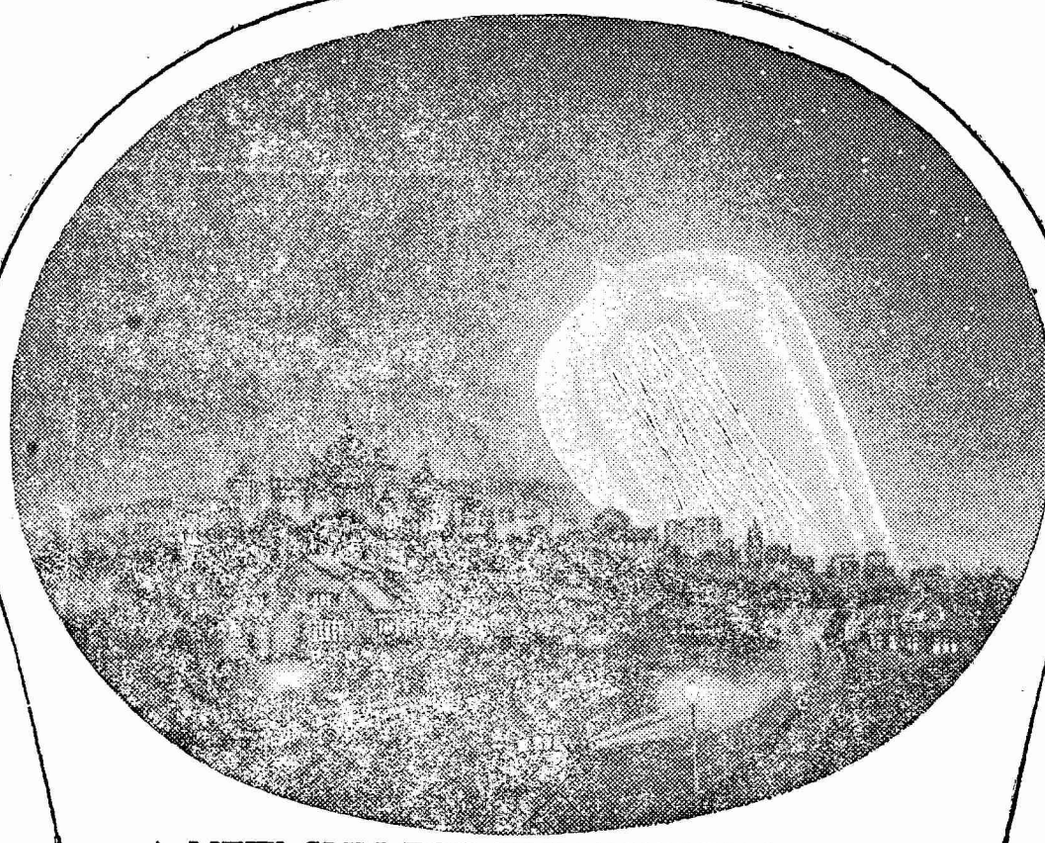
The formation of a Tuchuns League in the Yangtze Valley was denied by General Wang Chuan-yuan at Tientsin. The High Inspecting Commissioner of Hupeh and Hunan, General Wang, stated that the provinces of Hupeh, Hunan, Szechuen, Kweichow, Yunnan and Kiangsi had only signed agreements concerning their joint defences along their mutual frontiers for the sake of preserving peace and order in the country.

Representatives elected by the seventy-five districts of the province of Hunan have arrived in Changsha to take part in the discussion of the formation of the provincial constitution. General Chao Heng-ti entertained these delegates together with editors of local newspapers in Changsha at a banquet, at which he urged them to sacrifice all selfish motives and bring the discussion to a speedy close so that the general election may be carried out fairly.

The so-called Divine Soldiers of Shihnan in Western Hupeh are still terrorizing some of the places in that perfecture. A report from Lichuen district has it that that they attacked the Roman Catholic Christians there, and many have been murdered, while their houses and church have been destroyed. These divine troops are preaching that men should worship the two living idols they have, two children aged about 11 and 15, whose words their followers should carry out.

The Civil Governor of Wuchang has issued orders to the magistrates of Hupeh province prohibiting the purchase of children from the famine stricken districts in the northern provinces. Statistics have been compiled which show that the major portion of children thus sold are being forced into some form or other of slavery. The famine refugees now in Hankow are being taken care of by the Foreign-Chinese committee and the Hankow Philanthropic Society, and will soon be sent North.

The stock of old tea in Hankow, according to the Tea Guild, amounts to 700,000 boxes of black tea and 40,000 bales of brick tea. The tael price per picul has fallen as low as five. Despite the opening of new tea season, the market in Hankow is expected to be extremely dull and inactive. For the purpose of disposing of the old stock, local tea merchants have sent a representative to ask the Peking government to



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May 7, the Chinese National Humiliation Day in memory of the Twenty-One Demands from Japan, was observed in Hankow by the following organizations: Wuhan Students Federation, Hupeh Union of All Circles, Wuhan Barristers Association, Ti Kow Street Union, and Hupeh Society of Popular Education. Public lectures were held by these organizations for the street people. Many of the schools in Wuchang had a holiday. Students of the Min Hsin School in Hankow gave a street parade to keep the day remembered.

News has been received from Ichang that the steamer *Mei Hsun* of the American-West China Navigation Company on the upper Yangtze Valley while on her second trip this year up river from Ichang to Chungking, Szechuen, was wrecked on April 29, somewhere between Patung and Kweifu. Passengers and crew are all reported to be saved. The steamer *Mei Hsun* has been sailing under the United States flag since last year when the American-West China Navigation Company inaugurated their new service on the upper Yangtze.

The Hankow Auxiliary of the Shanghai Foreign Women's Home held their annual meeting last Wednesday in the drawing room of the British Consulate-General at Hankow. It was decided that a fund be started immediately toward an early establishment in Hankow to accommodate American or European women who are in temporary need of help. The officers for the ensuing year are as follows: chairman, Mrs. L. H. Roots; vice-chairman, Mrs. J. C. Huston; secretary, Mrs. R. Aird; treasurer, Mrs. J. B. Bailey. The advisory committee are Mrs. H. Goffe, Mrs. Currie and one other to be named later.

A new steam tug *The Mogul*, built by the Yangtze Engineering Works to the order of L. C. Gillespie and Sons of Hankow was launched at the wharf of the Works at Seven-Mile-Creek on May 5. The ceremony of christening the *Mogul* was performed by Mrs. Hunter Mann. Wong Kwong, general manager of the works, and Mrs. Wong, on their return trip to Hankow, entertained Hunter Mann, manager of Gillespie and Sons who is also the first president of the American Chamber of Commerce, in Hankow, and their guests with a tea-party on the steam launch.

The Labor Day, May 1, was fittingly observed by the Hunan Labor Union in Changsha, where more than five thousand workers and others attended a mass meeting held in the Provincial Teachers College in the morning as a demonstration against the mortgage of the Hunan First Cotton Mill to merchants of other province than Hunan. Besides voting for a vigorous protest against the alleged mortgage, the workers decided to demand eight hour working days. The Changsha authorities took no action to suppress the meeting. In view of labor unrest, the Hunan Provincial Assembly will soon take steps to ward off labor troubles.

Both the import and export markets in Hankow are as life less as ever, and with the exception of wood oil and cotton, and also hen albumen and liquid yolk, which were a little firmer, other lines of produce are absolutely inert. There was, however, a fair inquiry for seasonable piece goods from stocks. In the

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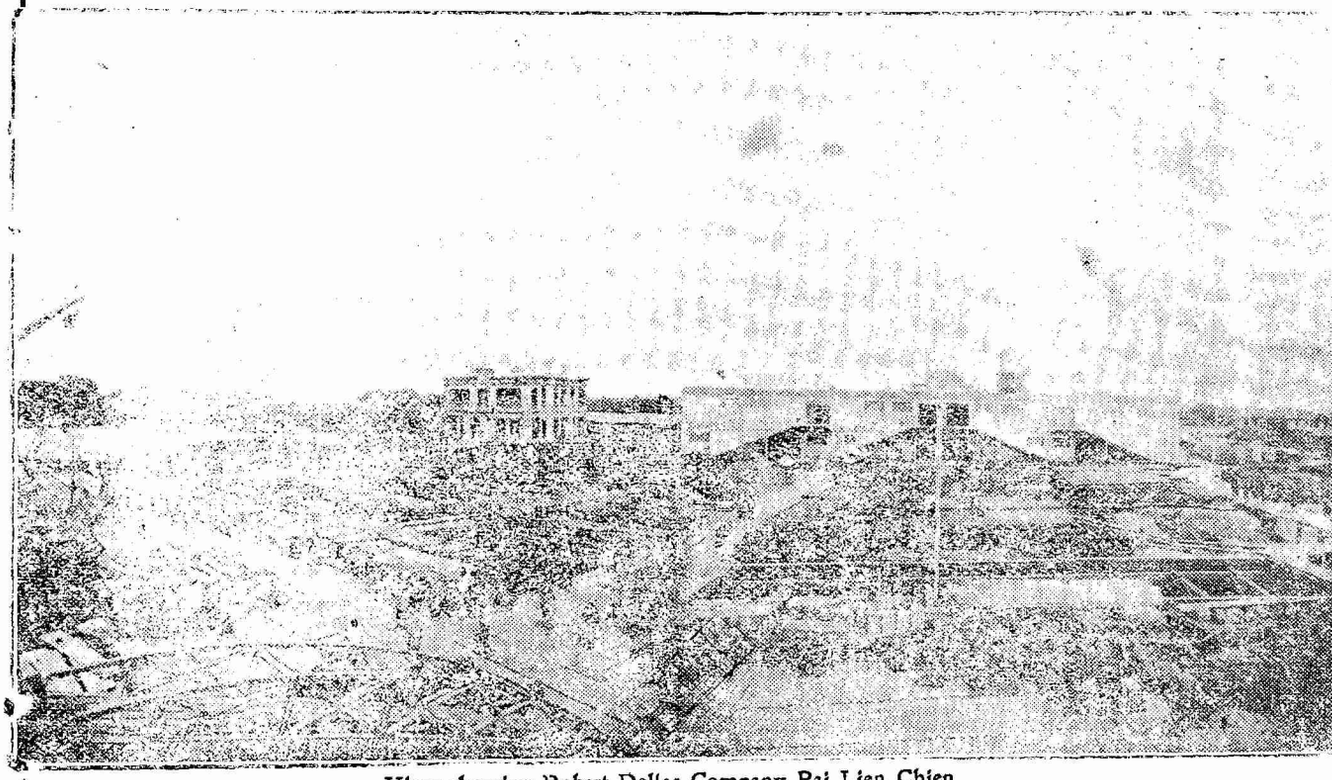

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One of the most impressive sights in China, the Western Tombs may be reached by a branch line which was built exclusively for the use of the former Imperial Sovereigns to visit the tombs of their ancestors. The site of the beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs, which include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors, three Empresses and a number of Princesses, is close to the Liang Ko Chwang Station, 79 miles from Peking. The region is justly appreciated for its charming, Oriental scenery and atmosphere.

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1 Direct W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	3 Sem-dir W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	STATIONS.	2 Direct W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	4 Sem-dir W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.
8.00	21.00	dep. Peking Chienmen.....arr.	21.35	7.55
8.18	21.18	,, Paomachang .....dep.	21.19	7.39
8.58	21.50	,, Changsintin ..... ,,	20.52	7.14
9.47		,, Liuliho..... ,,	19.58	
10.40		,, Kaopeotien ..... ,,	19.04	
12.34	0.43	,, Paotingfu ..... ,,	17.23	4.24
16.30	3.57	,, Chengtingfu ..... ,,	13.22	1.08
17.36	5.03	,, Shihkiachwang ..... ,,	12.11	0.02
21.27	8.07	,, Shuntehfu ..... ,,	8.33	21.15
0.11	11.41	,, Changteh Ho..... ,,	5.29	17.30
2.48	15.04	,, Sinsiang..... ,,	2.52	14.13
6.13	17.58	,, Chengchow..... ,,	0.26	11.24
7.24	20.48	,, Hsuchow ..... ,,	22.15	3.33
9.14	23.04	,, Yencheng ..... ,,	20.35	6.43
11.11	0.44	,, Chumatien ..... ,,	18.16	4.45
14.09	3.12	,, Sinyangchow..... ,,	15.09	2.13
15.26	4.19	,, S'tien(Chikungshan) ,,	13.46	1.03
18.56		,, Siaokan ..... ,,	9.55	21.50
20.50	9.15	arr. Hankow Tachimen... ,,	8.00	20.00

16-626

Chinese financial market, there has been a strong demand for cash notes, hence the exchange of the latter for silver has advanced to 44.4 tael to a note of 1000 cash face value. This is due to increased demand for notes to collect such products as cotton, eggs, silk and tea the season of which has just opened.

All the ricshaw coolies in the foreign concessions of Hankow went on strike as a protest on May 1, the Labor Day, against the attempt of ricshaw companies to raise the charge on a ricshaw per day from eight hundred to nine hundred cash. Some of the strike agitators prevented others from taking ricshaws from the companies by force and violence, and as a result about a dozen of them have been arrested. Serious trouble was prevented only by the strong police force displayed in the concessions. The strike was ended on the same day at nightfall by the companies having agreed to the proposal of the municipal authorities to postpone the new rate for a little time. The arrested agitators of the strike were brought to the Mixed Court the next morning. The court found the accused guilty of the charges as made by the plaintiffs, and sent them off with a ten days imprisonment. The coolies contend that the enhanced cost of living in China has made it impossible for them to accept the new rate, while the ricshaw companies maintain that for some time past, because of the depreciation of copper coins in exchange for silver, the ricshaw owners, who have to pay for their materials in silver, have felt the necessity or increasing the tariff of the coolies who pay in copper coins.

Hankow, May 7, 1921.

News from South China

The citizens of Heungshan, Dr. Sun Yat-sen's native district, are planning to build a highway between Shek-ki and Chinsahn.

Colonel J. R. Young, who has been the commanding officer of the Royal Engineers in Hongkong for the past five or six years, has left the Colony with his family for England.

Professor and Mrs. John Dewey were in Canton lecturing the last few days in April, addressing students in the High Normal School and the Canton Christian College under the auspices of the Provincial Educational Association.

The Kwangtung government has just created six circuits for judicial administration, each having a circuit court and a procuratorate. These courts will hold sessions in Kiungchow, Waichow, Yamchow, Shiuchow, Shiuhing, and Kochow.

Rear-Admiral Thomines, commander-in-chief of the French Far Eastern Squadron, arrived at Hongkong by the *Montcalm* for a week's visit April 28. He was entertained at several functions, including one given by the French community in the Colony.

As an outcome of the recent appeal by the Rev. Gordon W. B. Statt, R. N., in Hongkong that residents there should do all in their power to make life more attractive to the service men stationed in that port, the sailors will be given picnics and other entertainments on Sundays.

According to their own interpretation of the district election law in Kwangtung, the Cantonese

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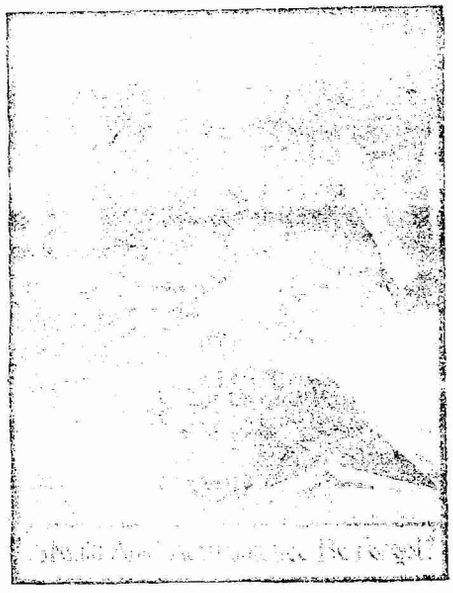

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suffragettes believe that they have the right to vote at the coming district election for magistrates and legislators next August 1, when the first election under the new local government law will be effective.

The Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders of Hongkong has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: president, J. Reid, manager of the Taikoo Dock; vice-presidents, W. Budge and J. Ormiston; secretary, S. Baker; and treasurer, A. J. Pilgrim. The institution enrolled 116 new members last year.

The Hak-ka clansmen in Canton have organized an association for social and mutual purpose, electing Yao Yu-ping, a well-known local revolutionist, as the president. The Hak-ka clansmen here were greatly enraged lately over some uncomplimentary comments in a publication made by the Commercial Press of Shanghai.

The introduction of the systems of registration for the physicians, food inspection, and other regulations by the newly formed Commission of Public Health in Canton is receiving no little opposition from the less informed public. It is believed by the more intelligent class, however, that it will not be long when the people will begin to appreciate all these health measures.

The Union Middle School, in Fati, Canton, observed its thirty-first anniversary of establishment with an inspection of the newly acquired campus in Paak Hin Kong, a suburb of Canton, April 30. This school is promoting industrial education and has just received a grant of land from the provincial government for the purpose. The principal of the school is Kwan Yan-cho, A. B., of Columbia University, one of the few modern educators in this province.

To encourage self-government and protection in the several districts of Kwangtung, General Chen Chiung-ming, the Civil Governor and commander-in-chief in Kwangtung, has just issued an unprecedented order withdrawing all government troops from the district of Shuntak, permitting the people there to raise their own militia for self-defense. Colonel Chau Chi-ching has been appointed commandant of the militia of the district to replace the government forces.

The total trade of Hongkong for 1920, excluding treasure, amounted to £212,302,539 as compared with £194,594,642 for 1919. Of this, imports were valued at £103,932,602, as against £90,651,708 for 1919, and exports at £108,369,937 as against £103,942,934 for 1919. The imports of treasure for the year totalled £31,754,334, including £18,994,688 of gold and £12,658,538 of silver. The expots of treasure for the yeat were £45,292,645 including £31,956,844 of gold and £12,870,841 of silver.

Beginning May 1, will be a holiday week in Canton. The Federation of Labor will celebrate the Labor Day on May 1, and all citizens will observe the inauguration day of President Sun Yat-sen May 5, with a big parade night and day. On May 6, the Memorial Day in honor of the seventy-two heroes, who died in the First Revolution 1911 will also be observed with service at the Yellow Flower Cemetery. The students will remember the 7th day of May as the day of national disgrace in connection with the yielding to Japan of the infamous Twenty-one Demands.

H. W.

Canton, April 30, 1921.

Week's News Summary

CHINA

May 6. Peking dispatch says Japan sees no violation of open door agreement in Japan for wireless monoply.

May 7. Dr. Sun Yat-sen, formally made President of South China government.

May 8. W. S. Jackson, prominent city business man of Shanghai, dies.

May 11. Seattle trade Commission arrives Shanghai on tour of investigation.

JAPAN

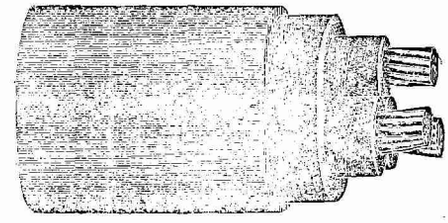
May 10. Japanese airmen plan flight from Tokio to Changshun at end of May.

GENERAL

May 5. Allies prepare to take Ruhr district with indication that Germany will yield.——Insurrection breaks out in Polish Upper Silesia.

May 6. President Harding indicates to the Senate that it is not expected to dictate international policies ——Allied ultimatum handed to Germany with expiration date set for May 11.

May 7. Lloyd George states Germany is forcing Allies to act.——*London Daily Telegraph* says Middle Eastern States will be organized in autonomies feudally related to Great Britain.



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May 8. Washington dispatch says it is understood that Dr. Jacob G. Schurman, president of Cornell University, has been selected as Minister to China. ——United States decides to appoint unofficial representative to sit on Allied Supreme Council and on Ambassadors Commission.

May 9. British coal strike said to be drawing to a close. Hope of peace in Ireland said to be stronger.——Russian-German trade agreement signed.

May 10. Colonel George Harvey, U. S. Ambassador to Great Britian, empowered to act as unofficial representative on Allied Supreme Council.—— London advice says Allies will take no naval action against Germany until approval of U. S. has been obtained.

May 11. London report indicates that the United States is urging Germany to accept Allied demands. ——British coal miners in serious riot at Aldershot. ——British government will introduce tariff measure for protection of industries.

Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—We have had a very stiff market during the past week with prices showing an advance of about two taels; the first real reaction during the late market. Strenuous efforts have been made since the price level of two taels has again been touched to create the impression that this is to prove the intrinsic value of cotton from which further bulling may be started.

It looks to us, however, as if the market had again been bulled to a standstill. We do not wish to be understood as being enthusiastic on the bear side, but we think the recent advance is about all that can be expected and that the next fluctuation of consequence is likely to be downward. For the present we advise selling conservatively on little bulges and taking moderate profits on weak markets.

Extracts of Correspondence

Tungchow, May 3:—The general rains that prevailed during the past few days have proved very beneficial. There is very little planting as yet.

Shanghai & Districts, May 3:—The weather is perfect, planting ought to be well under way next week.

Chekiang Province, May 2:—The weather during the past week has been ideal for crop preparations, planting will be general within the next few days. Conditions in every way perfect.

Yangtsze Valley, April 30:—We have had good general rains practically all along the Valley. The season so far as it relates to this vicinity is an ideal one for the preparation of the land and from our standpoint of view it should give ground to believe that a good crop will be made.

Chihli, Shantung, Honan, Shensi, Shansi Provinces:—No reports to hand.

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The Fu Chung Corporation is also prepared to act as Interior Agents in Honan Province for Manufacturers and Importers desiring to introduce their goods into the Interior.

All communications addressed to the General Managers, Chiaotso, Honan, will receive prompt attention.

FU CHUNG CORPORATION

Telegraphic Address: "Fuchung" Chiaotso.
Codes used: A. B. C. 5th Edition: and Bentleys.

Yarn.—Both the yarn and cloth situations continue brilliant, trading being quite brisk. Sales by spinners and second-hands were quickly absorbed by local and up-country trade interests and the market closed with a steady undertone.

Liverpool, May 2, 1921.

Liverpool Market :—

Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis	17.50	Pence
M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal	4.90	,,
Good Middling American, Spot	7.38	,,
,, ,, ,, May	7.83	,,
,, ,, ,, July	8.14	,,

Market :—*Steady.*

New York, May 5, 1921.

New York Market :—

July	13.15	Cents
October	13.78	,,
December	14.12	,,
Spot	12.95	,,

Market :—*Steady.*

Bombay, May 3, 1921.

Bombay Market :—

Broach, F. G. May	Rps. 309	per	Khandy
Fully Good Bengal, May	,, 226	,,	,,
Fine Oomra, May	,, 269	,,	,,

Market :—*Strong.*

Shanghai-Market :—

Tungchow Spot ex. Wharf	Tls.	25.00
Shanghai	,,	24.00
,, M-ginned,	,,	24.00
Taichong	,,	24.50

Tone of the Market :—*Firm.*

Weekly Silk Market Report

By Villa Brothers

Yokohama : The Yokohama raw silk market is reported dull with absolutely nothing doing. Merchants in Japan and manufacturers in America are all aware of the large stocks of raw silk and cocoons, prices of which will be artificially maintained until the end of May. The withdrawal of the pool's support and the arrivals of New Season silk to augment the present large stocks gives American weavers good reasons for expecting lower prices. Others reason that the holding back of orders at present will lead to large buying in a limited time and cause prices to advance rapidly. Nevertheless the adjustment must come sooner or later as a probable supply of 340,000 bales for this Season against 200,000 to 250,000 of previous Seasons is undoubtedly sufficient for the requirements of silk manufacturers during the 1921-1922 Season.

Shanghai : The China-Steam Filature and Tsatlee markets remain very quiet. With no buyers for a month and a normal crop prices will undoubtedly decline.

Tussahs : Market remains inactive with the exception of a small purchase at Tls. 530.

China Steam Filatures, Grand Extra Chops	Tls.	1250
,, ,, ,, Extra Chops	,,	1100
,, ,, ,, Medium Chops	,,	1050
Tsatlee Improved Reel Best Chops	Tls.	870
,, ,, ,, Market Chops	,,	825
Tussah Best Chops	Tls.	540
,, Market Chops	,,	520

Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, May 11th, 1921

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—The London price of silver at 35 D. is ⅛d. higher than last week. The quotation for two months forward delivery is 34d. i. e. ½d. lower. Our rate for T/T on London has remained unchanged at 3/3. and business generally has been dull; at the close the premium for Gold remittances is 1d. above official quotations, with an easy tendency.

Our stocks of Silver are reported as follows :—

Sycee and Bar Silver	Tls. 39,550,000	a decrease of Tls 250,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars	$ 36,520,000	a decrease of $ 120,000

Estimated value in Taels Tls. 65,840,000, as against Tls. 61,660,000 held at this time last year.

†	Average rates for April.	Thurs. May 5	Friday May 6	Sat. May 7	Mon. May 9	Tuesday May 10	Wed. May 11
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/2.173	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3
D/Dfts. ,,	—	3/3¼	3/3¼	3/3¼	3/3¼	3/3¼	3/3¼
4m/s ,,	—	3/3½	3/3½	3/3½	3/3½	3/3½	3/3½
T/T India	242.673	247½	247½	250½	250½	250½	250½
T/T France	874.038	830	830	830	830	780	800
T/T N. Y.	62.461	64¾	64½	64½	64¾	64¾	65
T/T H'kong	75.577	76	76	76	76	76	76
T/T Japan	77.099	74½	74½	74½	74½	74¼	74¼
T/T Batavia	187.884	192	192	192	192	192	192
T/T Straits	73.182	71	71	71	71	71	71
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred, D/A	3/5.173	3/6	3/6	3/6	3/6	3/6	3/6
6m/s ,, ,,	—	3/6½	3/6½	3/6½	3/6½	3/6½	3/6½
4m/s ,, D/P	3/6.423	3/7¼	3/7¼	3/7¼	3/7¼	3/7¼	3/7¼
4m/s ,, ,,							
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	974.038	930	930	930	930	880	900
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	69.461	71¾	71½	71½	71¾	71¾	72
4m/s ,, Docs	—	72½	72¼	72¼	72½	72½	72¾

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	May 5	May 6	May 7	May 9	May 10	May 11
Bullion.						
***London** Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	35	35¼	34¾	35½	35⅛	35
	G. $ 61⅜	G. $ 61 7/8	G. $ 60¾	G. $ 62⅛	G. $ 61⅛	G. $ 61⅛
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 341 70	Tls. 343 80	Tls. 349 00	Tls. 347 00	Tls. 346 40	Tls. 351 00
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111 00	111 00	111 00	111 00	111 00	111 00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.525	72.4875	72.5	72.525	72.55	72.5375
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	1%	1%	1%	2½%	2%	2½%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day.						

Bank of England rate of discount		6½%	London on Paris T/T 48.84
Bank of France rate of discount		7 %	London on Germany T/T —
London open Market rate of Discount	3 m/s.	5 3/4%	New York on London T/T 3.99
,, ,,	4 m/s.	5¾%	Bombay on London T/T 1/3
,, ,,	6 m/s.	5⅞%	Hongkong on ,, T/T 2/4
			Yokohama ,, ,, T/T 2/5

What the Ships Carry Between America and China

(Taken from the Daily Returns of the Shanghai Customs from Thursday, April 21, to May 3, 1921)

(*Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Taels, Customs Rate April Tael 1.46 equal $1. Gold.*)

S. S. West Ivis, April 13.

To Tacoma.

Groundnut, in Shell	Pls.	252
,, Kernels	,,	1,680

S. S. Venezuela, from U. S. A. April 1.

Cotton Duck	Yds.	230
Iron Bars	,,	119
Butter	,,	4
Fruits, Table	,,	51
Ink, Printing	,,	248
Bedsteads	Pcs.	10
Trunks	,,	2
Canned Fish	Doz.	74
,, Fruits	,,	9
,, Meats	,,	80
,, Sardines	,,	200
Hats	,,	5
Oil, Unclassed	Galls.	660
Timber, Hardwood	Sup. ft.	15,222

S. S. Kashima Maru, from U. S. A. April 8.

Iron Pipes and Fittings	Pls.	20
Iron Galvanized :		
Wire Shorts	,,	672
Macaroni	,,	49
Timber:		
Softwood Clear	Sup. ft.	56,893

S. S. Andes Maru, from U. S. A., April 9.

Steel Sheets	Pls.	314

S. S. *Kashima Maru*, April 25.

To Chicago.

Silk, Raw, Filature :		
Wild, other Ports..Bls. 100	Pls.	100.34
Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	6.11
Tea, Green :		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	840

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature :		
White, Shanghai...Bls. 285	,,	282.03
,, other Ports ..Bls. 30	,,	29.84
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled :		
White, other Ports .Bls. 190	,,	193 85
Silk, Raw, not Re-reeled and not steam filature :		
Yellow, Hankow...Bls. 20	,,	20.29
Silk, Raw, Filature :		
Wild, other Ports...Bls. 30	,,	30.18
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	3.69
,, ,, Shantung	,,	108.20
Skins, Weasel	Pcs.	6,033

To Seattle.

Antimony Regulus	Pls.	84
Intestines, Pig	,,	36
Eggs, Fresh	Pcs.	34,000

S. S. Melville Dollar, from U. S. A. April 9.

Iron Angles	Pls.	927
,, Bars	,,	64
,, Plates	,,	324
,, Bolts and Nuts	,,	13
,, Tubes	,,	1,327
,, Galvanized : Tubes	,,	140
Zinc Places	,,	43
Carbin Black	,,	219
Celluloid Rods and Sheets	,,	17
Ink, Printing	,,	416
Leadsoil and Tinfoil	,,	523
Milk, Condensed	,,	429
,, Evaporated	,,	225
Paper, Blotting	,,	53
,, Enamelled	,,	63
,, Printing	,,	874
,, Writing	,,	245
,, Unclassed	,,	73
Pitch	,,	642
Ultramarine	,,	75
Clocks	Pcs.	695
Lanterns	,,	6,600
Leather, Artificial	,,	16
Motor-cars	,,	2
Typewriters	,,	12
Cigarettes	Mille	121,000
Terebene	Galls.	400
Turpentine	,,	1,500
Varnish	,,	517
Glass, Plate, Unsilvered	Sq. ft.	1,180
Timber:		
Softwood Clear	,,	56,282
Softwood, Merchantable	,,	84,422
Dyes.....Pkgs. 4	Hk. Tls.	1,666
Machinery	,,	239,296

S. S. Shinyo Maru, from U. S. A., April 11.

Iron Galvanized:		
Wire Shorts	Pls.	1,631
Acid, Boracic	,,	504
Cotton, Raw.....Bls. 1,400	,,	5,291
Hats	Doz.	4
Hosiery	,,	4

S. S. William H. Webb, April 23.

To Honolulu.

Iron, Pig	Pls.	1,680

To New York.

Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	490
Skins, Goat, Untanned	Pcs.	123,704

S. S. Golden State, from U. S. A., April 11.

Iron Pipes and Fittings	Pls.	210
Butter	,,	291
Canned Asparagus	,,	13
,, Fruits	,,	503
Cheese	,,	38
Oranges, Fresh	,,	119
Paper, Unclassed	,,	25
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	6,951
Canned Fruits	Doz.	56
,, Sardines	,,	260
,, Vegetables	,,	564
Jams	,,	61
Waters, Mineral	,,	41
Oil Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	28,352
Paints, Unclassed	,,	150
Whisky	,,	792
Clocks	Pcs.	1,200
Lemons, Fresh	,,	183,000
Shoes	Pairs	251
Cigarettes	Mille	59,007
Treasure, Silver Bars	Hk.Tls.	80,900

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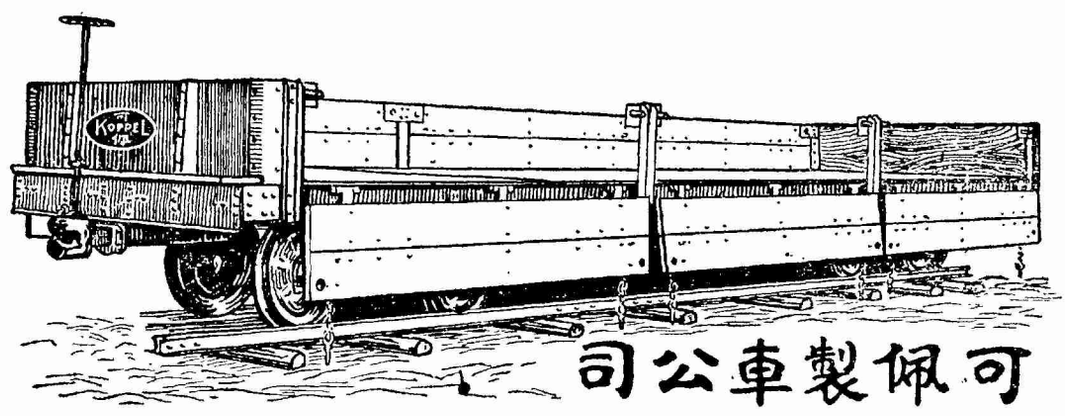

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16-633

New Books and Publications

Report on the Hydrology of the Hangchow Bay and the Chien Tang Estuary issued by the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, January, 1921, S. H. I. Series 1, No. 5.

THIS report presents the results of certain surveys and studies undertaken by the Board in order to collect the data upon which a scientific study could be made of the possibilities of Hangchow Bay as a deep water harbour.

The suggestion of utilizing the north shore of the Hangchow bay as a site for such a port was made by the firm of Vatten, Byggnads and Byran in their report to the board in Aug. 1917. The data upon which their suggestion was based were so hazy and contained such a large margin of uncertainty that they recommended a more complete survey of Hangchow Bay and the Chien Tang River with a view to collecting information of real value and scientific accuracy to replace the conjectual data previously used.

This study was undertaken by the Whangpoo Conservancy Board in April 1919 and in co-operation with the Chinese Martime Customs they planned to chart and sound the whole bay. Limitations of cost and time and the withdrawal of the Customs staff and cruisers prevented the completion of the full program. The northeastern part of the bay was, however, charted and the northern shore where the harbor, if built, will undoubtedly be placed, has been carefully surveyed and the hydrographic conditions noted.

The subject matter of the report is concerned with the presentation of the technical data secured as to water levels in the bay and river, the tidal variation and the currents found in the bay. All of this information and the charts prepared from it will prove of great value to navigating officers and to future students of this estuary.

No study of Hangchow Bay and River would be complete without a mention of the famous Bore. There is a chapter devoted to it with charts on which the course of the tidal wave is plotted as it moves up the bay. A complete scientific analysis of this striking phenomena must wait for more complete soundings of the whole bay and the Chien Tang River as well as for a more thorough knowledge of tidal conditions on this part of the coast. The data presented in this report are systematized and prepared in such a way that they will be of great value to any one who later undertakes a hydrographic study of this bore.

The conclusions which in the opinion of the board can be safely deduced from the data presented indicate a depth of from 4 to 5 fathoms (24 to 30ft) below lowest low water, (b) that there are numerous passages into the bay through the outlying fringe of islands, and (c) that any anxiety as to the effect of the bore upon navigating conditions is unnecessary. The bore originates at Rambler island which is well to the westward of any possible site for such a harbor as is proposed.

Their study indicates that there are several possible locations for a deep water harbor either on the north shore of the Hangchow bay or on one of the islands lying just off the bay.

Not infrequently the weakest link in the transportation system of a country or district is at the port of transhipment from land to water carrier or vice versa. The problem presented to us in this report is a phase of one of the most important harbor investigations now under way. It will be if immense advantage not only to Shanghai but to the whole Yangtze valley to have a port such as is proposed where the transfer can be efficiently and economically made from ocean steam ship to other carries.

This report is a very valuable contribution to the data previously gathered and will be of great service to the Consulting Board of Engineers when they look into the possibilities of utilizing a site on the shores of Hangchow bay for the proposed harbor. In addition to the technical and scientific data presented there is much of general and historial interest including an appendix of historical data drawn from various Chinese sources.

John A. Ely

St. John's University, May 5, 1921.

The Chinese Recorder for May, 1921

One of the most important of English articles published in China during the current year appears in the May issue of the Chinese Recorder. Dr. T. T. Lew of Peking contributes a comprehensive study of the present "Renaissance" which is taking place among educated Chinese, particularly in the student class.

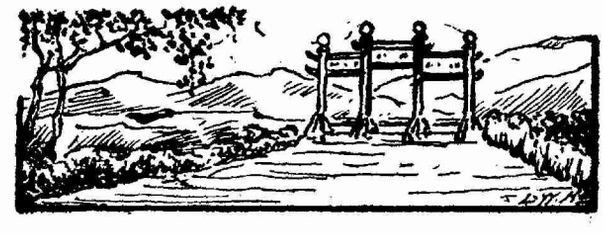
It might easily be possible for a foreigner to be sojourning in China and remain unaware of the fact that these very years are witnessing the beginning of a movement as significant as the renaissance of our Western Middle Ages. If so, however, he is as one blindfolded while the curtain rises on a great drama.

Dr. Lew's article is one of the best shortcuts we know to an understanding of this tempest of new life which is sweeping through most of the higher school, which is animating at least one hundred and fifty new periodicals, and which finds its storm-center in Peking.

Two other leading articles in this issue deal with special phases of the same subject. C. F. Wang pleads for "Making Christanity Indigenous in China." Fu-Liang Chang of the College of Yale in Changsha presents the pros and cons of co-education and of comradeship between Chinese men and women. The one says. "The Chinese are fast approaching the time when they will develop their own form of Christianity." The other says, "Our young people are determined to break the custom of centuries and plan their own lives."

The whole issue is a study in China's sudden coming of age in the family of the nations.

The Chinese Recorder is doing an international service in revealing to foreigners what "young China" is really thinking today.



Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

H. F. MacNair, M. A.,

Professor of History, St. John's University

and

C. F. Remer, M. A.,

Professor of Economics, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selectea that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: Mr. Lansing on the Shantung Settlement.

References: Pp. 502-3.

Questions: 1. Who was Mr. Lansing, and why are his views of importance? 2. What was General Bliss' statement on this settlement? 3. What seems to have been the one thing that caused President Wilson to agree, in spite of his objections? 4. Is it believed that Japan would have "bolted" if a different settlement had been made? 5. Along what lines could Mr. Lansing have based his argument? 6. On what did he base it? 7. What is the point of paramount importance that is cleared up in this discussion?

Topic 2: The Fall of Chiakotu.

References: Pp. 518.

Questions: 1. Where is Chiakotu, and what is the effect of its fall? 2. Why is the Mongolian question one of international importance? 3. What is Prince Karkah's apparent aim? 4. Is this movement aided by the Chita government? 5. How may it affect Chinese-Russian Relations?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: Theories Regarding the Tientsin Conference.

References: Pp. 499-500,504-5.

Questions: 1. What do the large numbers of rumors about this conference show as to the government of China? 2. What is held to be the one great reason for this conferenee? 3. Who is General Wang Chan-yuan? 4. Why is he supposed to have so great power? 5. What is meant by a Super-Tuchun? 6. What results may be expected from this conference?

Topic 2: Women's Interests in Political Rights.

References: Pp. 500-2,520.

Questions: 1. In which part of the country is most interest in women's rights expressed? 2. Is there any relation between this interest and co-education? 3. What are the aims of the women's unions? 4. Does the scene described as occurring on March 28 seem to show that women in that section are ready to wield political power? 5. How may women's magazines affect such a movement?

Topic 3. Education in Amoy.

References: Pp. 497-8,526,528.

Questions: 1. Who is the founder of the new school and future university? 2. Where did the founder make his fortune? 3. Explain the remarks comparing education in America with that in China? 4. What is the editorial comment on the day chosen for the opening?

Topic 4: Agriculture in Mission Work.

References: Pp. 511-12,514.

Questions: 1. On what basis of reasoning has agriculture been added to missionary lines of development? 2. Write a paper on The Dignity of Manual Labor in its Relation to the Civilization of a Country? 3. What organization has recently been effected in America relating to agriculture? 4. What has China to learn from the West in agriculture? 5. What has the West to learn from China along the same line?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1: The Likin System as an Obstacle to Industrial Development.

References: Pp. 506-11.

Question: 1. What is the origin of the likin system? 2. What was the amount received by the government from this source in 1919? 3. What part to the total revenue of the Chinese government was this? 4. Explain the principle, "An old tax is a good tax." 5. Arrange the provinces in order according to the number of likin barriers in each? Can you explain the distribution of these barriers? 6. Put down the Chinese names for the different varieties of taxes and the literal meaning, in English, of each name. 7. Why does the writer select Kiangsi and Kiansu for more complete description? 8. What has been the effect of the railways upon the likin system? 9. Do you think likin, in turn, has had any effect upon the railways? 10. In a short paragraph explain just why likin is considered an obstacle to industrial development?

Topic 2: The Defects of the Likin System.

References: Pp. 508-9.

Questions: 1. Why is diversity considered a defect? 2. Should all taxes be uniform? 3. What is the effect of diversity upon the traders? 4. What is the second defect of the likin system? 5. Explain why "squeeze" is worse in the likin system than in the other fields of taxation. 6. What is the financial defect of the likin system? 7. "In this way new trades are handicapped by heavier rates." Explain.

Topic 3: The Reform of the Likin System.

References: Pp. 509-11.

Questions: 1. What proposal is taken up first? 2. Why was it not put into effect? 3. What is the second plan? 4. Explain the agreement in the Mackay treaty. 5. Why would the foreigners, according to the writer, not object to a consumption tax, a sales tax or a marketing tax, when they do object to the likin system? 6. Which of these plans of reform seems to you the most workable? Why?

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.
COMMISSIONER, Ferno J. Schuhl.
ACTING CLERK
MARSHAL,
DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig.

OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN:

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

CANTON:

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William R. Lynch.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Motion Day.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the Clerk's office by 1 P. M. of the preceding Saturday.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

May 9, 1921, Cause No. 1325, Allway v. Robert Dollar Co.; on the merits; testimony of witness Brooke taken in part; cause again continued at request of plaintiff's counsel.

" 9, " " " 1170, Tsu Sung Tai v. Gaston, Williams & Wigmore; on motion for leave to amend complaint; submitted.

" 9, " " " 1317, Joseph Brothers v. Philippine National Bank; on motion for dismissal.

" 9, " " " 1353, In re Sarah Mildred Groat's Will; on petition for letters testamentary.

" 9, " " " 753, In re Amy Bell's Will; on application of executors for leave to sell real property under the terms of the will.

(Before the Commissioner)

May 9, 1921, Cause No. 1347, Singh v. Samonte & Ornae; plaintiff's testimony taken:

" 9, " " " 1348, Singh v. Ornae; plaintiff's testimony taken.

" 9, " " " 1354, U. S. v. Campbell; testimony taken of witnesses Baptisto, Hall and defendant.

YU T. WANG, PLAINTIFF vs. SIDNEY ROSS CO., INC., DEFENDANT

(*Causes No. 1004; filed February 14, 1921.*)

SYLLABUS.

(*By the Court*)

CONTRACTS: EMPLOYMENT. An employer is not obliged to retain in service one charged with the introduction of certain commodities into the markets of a foreign country, who fails continuously to observe his undertaking to keep and preserve proper books of account.

Messrs. Stirling Fessenden and H. C. Mei for plaintiff.
Messrs. Fleming, Davies & Bryan, by Mr. Bryan, for defendant.

LOBINGIER, J.:

This is an action by an employee for wrongful discharge, after less than fourteen months, from service under a contract by which he became defendant's

> "representative charged with the introduction into the markets of China and the sale of various proprietary, medicinal and pharmaceutical products manufactured by the Sydney Ross Company for the term of three (3) years from the date of his arrival in a Chinese port."

The answer alleges by way of justification that

> "plaintiff neglected, failed and refused to carry out all the terms, conditions, agreements and covenants of said contract."

The latter is evidenced by an elaborate instrument covering no less than six typewritten pages but it is not suggested that plaintiff misunderstood any of its terms and if he had it would not avail him after signing voluntarily. [1] Among its numerous requirements are the following:

> "That the said Yu T. Wang shall keep books of accounts in which shall be made correct, customary and plain entries of all goods received from the said Sydney Ross Company; of all goods sold, to whom and whether for cash or credit and likewise all other matters and things as in anywise concern said agency business or the interest of the Sydney Ross Company,
>
> That the said Yu T. Wang shall carefully preserve all said books of accounts, documents, papers and writings, including lists of customers and dealers in any part of China covered by this contract, in a fire proof safe to be purchased for the account of the Sydney Ross Company and to be a part of their office equipment and upon the final adjustment, settlement and close of said agency business, shall deliver and give up all the said books of account, documents, etc., uninjured, undefaced and unobliterated to the said Sydney Ross Company, together with a complete accounting for all monies and merchandise which may have passed through his his hands or been received by him."

The purpose of such a requirement is obvious. Plaintiff was conducting business a half world width from defendant's home office and inspection by another representative was expensive. The only feasible method of checking his transactions was by an intelligible and satisfactory system of books. And this, it seems, plaintiff did not keep while he was without vouchers for large expenditures.

Plaintiff admits (pp. 13, et seq.) that no books were kept in English until about a year after the contract was entered into. Defendant is an American company, all its business is transacted in English, and the purpose of the requirement would not be met by books kept in Chinese. Besides the requirement was that the entries be "*customary* and plain" and the testimony (p. 80) is undisputed that it is not customary

1. Meier v. Arkell & Douglas, 1 Extraterritorial Cases, 907-909; Lung Chu v. Sino-Americo Trading Corp., Id. 1008.

Judgments and Orders :

May 6, 1921, Cause No. 1343, Koenigsberger v. Hauert; judgment for plaintiff.

„ 3, „ „ „ 1353, In re Sarah Mildred Groat's Will; order admitting instrument to probate and for letters testamentary.

„ 3, „ „ „ 1317, Joseph Brothers v. Phllippine National Bank; judgment of dismissal.

„ 10, „ „ „ 753, In re Amy Bell's Estate; order authorizing sale of real property.

(By the Commissioner)

May 9, 1921, Cause No. 1347, Singh v Samonte & Ornae; judgment for plaintiff in sum of $120. and costs.

„ 9, „ „ „ 1348, Singh v Ornae; judgmen f for plaintiff in sum o $35.00 and costs.

„ 2, „ „ „ 1354, U. S. v Campbell; fine of $50.00 and costs.

Miscellaneous Filings :

May 6, 1921, Cause No. 1352, In re Estate of Gordon Rea Herring; petition; deposition; bond; oath; inventory; letters of administration.

„ 6, „ „ „ 1317, Joseph Bros. vs. The Philippine Bank; motion; notice.

„ 6, „ „ „ 1170, Tsu Sung Tai Hong vs. Gaston, Williams & Wigmore; motion; notice.

„ 6, „ „ „ 1328, In re Wm. S. Cormack's Estate; proofs of death.

„ 7, „ „ „ 1278, In re Charles Leaman's Will; oath of executrix.

„ 7, „ „ „ 1353, In re Sarah M. Groat's Will; petition; deposition; oath.

„ 7, „ „ „ 1132, In re application of Oscar W. Nelson for change of name; deposition.

„ 7, „ In re Annual Statement of the China Realty Co.; affidavit of publication.

„ 7, „ „ „ 1282, In re Fred J. Mitchell's Estate; inventory.

„ 9, „ „ „ 1354, U. S. v. James Campbell; complaint.

for the foreign firms in Shanghai to keep their books in Chinese.

In the spring of 1919 defendant sent out a representative, as he says (p. 32) "to see what was going on here". Testifying as to what he found he further says:

> "No records in English had been kept; and, in fact, no records at all that I ever saw."

After plaintiff's discharge, defendant employed an accountant to go over the books. He testifies (p. 64) that "they were all muddled up; couldn't make head or tail out of them; balances were out and forced" and that the set of books in English which had been started about the end of the first year failed to contain a complete record of the goods received or sold. (p. 65)

Another accountant who examined the books testified (pp. 81, 82) that they were "not at all clear", and that this applies to the record of goods received and sold. He adds:

> "We had to change the whole thing and start a new system of books so as to arrive at something definite after the total statement had been made out. There was no proper statement of stock at all in that set of books."

It is true that this witness, on cross-examination, expresses the view that the books "were kept as clear as possible by a man who had no business knowledge." But the requirement was that they be "correct and *plain*," without qualification, and we do not see that this is relaxed because plaintiff had not the requisite knowledge, even tho defendant had been aware of that when it employed him. For then it would have been incumbent upon him to qualify himself just as a vendor who has not the goods must procure them. Moreover the contract was "that the said Yu T. Wang shall keep books of account" and while he might

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

Thos. W. Simmons & Co., Inc., Plaintiff. v. Roy W. Gilmore, Defendant.

Cause No. 1337
Civil No. 460
ALIAS SUMMONS.
Filed April 21, 1921.
N. E. LURTON, *Acting Clerk.*

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
to the United States Marshal for China, and his Deputies—GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons to Answer and a copy of the Petition in the above entitles action upon the Defendant.

ROY W. GILMORE.

and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the twentieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath to said petition, the object and prayer of which is to subject to judgment in favor of plaintiff a certain sum amounting to $5000.00 United States currency deposited with the American Express Company at Shanghai, China in favor of defendant.

WITNESS the HONORABLE CHARLES S. LOBINGIER Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, April 21, 1921.

[SALE]

N. E. LURTON, *Acting Clerk.*

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In Re Last Will and Testament of Sarah Mildred Groat, Deceased.

Cause No. 1353

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Executrix, of the above named decedent's estate and that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before November 14, 1921, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

Mrs. Laura E. B. Freeman,
No. 2 Route de Sayzoong,
Shanghai.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of RICHARD F. HAZELTON Deceased.

Cause No. 1256
Estate No. 364

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the above named decedent's estate and that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before Oct. 23, 1921, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

F. J. SCHUHL
Administrator
11 Whangpoo Road

,, 9, ,, ,, ,, 1351, Nanyang Bros. Tobacco Co. vs. Green Star Steamship Co.; Marshal's return of summons.

,, 9, ,, ,, ,, 1353, In re Sarah M. Groat's Will; deposition; letters test amentary.

,, 9, ,, ,, ,, 1170, Tsu Sung Tai Hong vs. Gaston, Williams & Wigmore; affidavit.

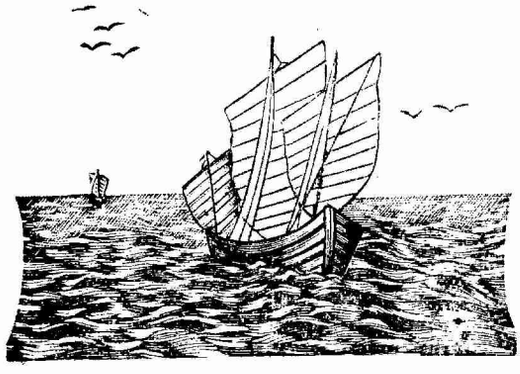
,, 10, ,, ,, ,, 1350, Baring vs Klass; answer.

,, 10, ,, ,, ,, , Articles of Incorporation of the Brodix Company, Inc.

,, 10, ,, ,, ,, , Articles of Incorporation of the Industrial Agency, Inc.

,, 11, ,, ,, ,, 1355, Universal Leaf Tobacco Co. vs. Barber Steamship Co.; petition; summons issued.

,, 12, ,, ,, ,, 1356, Gande, Price Ltd. v. Trans-Pacific Corporation; petition and summons issued.



have complied by employing a competent bookkeeper, he certainly was not excused by relying upon an incompetent one. The excuse for failure to purchase a fire proof safe that "he had little in the way of account books or documents of sufficient value to require preservation" merely confirms defendant's claim that neither of these requiremeuts were observed and we do not see that the latter was waived by defendant's afterward forwarding a safe similar to that which plaintiff should have purchased. The two requirements are interdependent and the observance, at least of the first, was essential to the success of the enterprise to promote which the contract was made. We are unable to find that defendant was obliged to retain plaintiff in its employ after he had so long failed to comply with so plain a provision.

> "A master is justified in discharging a servant for any breach of the express or implied conditions of the contract of employment." [1]

This case is entirely different from one where the servant is discharged on account of his personality [3] or for some ground not connected with the contract or service. It may have been plaintiff's misfortune that he was not qualified to comply but that does not alter the contract.

Without, therefore, discussing the other contractual breaches alleged, it follows that we must find for defendant. It is accordingly considered and adjudged that plaintiff take nothing by his complaint.

2. Cyc. XXVI, 989.
3. Steele v. American Trading Co., 1 Extraterritorial Cases, 964.

Chinese Government Railways

Approximate Return of Traffic for the period from February 1 to February 10, 1921

Name of Line	Passenger Revenue	Goods Revenue	Sundries	Total Revenue	Compared with same period last year		Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1				Traffic train miles run			
								Compared with same period last year				Compared with same period last year		
					Increase	Decrease	Present year	Increase	Decrease	Percentage of In. or Dec.	Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1	Increase	Decrease	Percentage of In. or Dec.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	%	$	Miles	Miles	%
Peking-Hankow	131932	217973	237	350142	.....	300861	2648218	.....	443635	-15.44	470220	17632	.....	3.71
Peking-Mukden	167338	349381	1040	517759	.....	9032	2847588	374853	.....	13.16	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tientsin-Pukow	126409	301332	7129	434870	23974	.....	1802214	101368	.....	5.62	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peking-Suiyuan	25091	109958	3836	138885	.....	96269	643994	.....	246873	-38.34	141790	18098	.....	12.76
Shanghai-Nanking	118746	41960	4064	164770	15249	.....	747937	109149	.....	14.59	172817	4572	.....	2.64
Shanghai-H-Ningpo	52011	8778	1032	61821	.....	3623	311051	41912	.....	13.47	89824	.....	1209	-1.34
Cheng-Tai	12086	36829	122	49037	.....	67058	406313	.....	169426	-41.68	77622	.....	16957	-21.87
Canton-Kowloon	33544	3213	700	37457	7210	.....	151419	33356	.....	22.03	29362	.....	962	-3.27
Kirin-Changchun	11018	66029	245	77292	4960	.....	329383	41736	.....	12.67	50236	4492	.....	8.95
Taokow-Chinghua	4032	2776	156	6964	.....	21749	80212	.....	24927	-31.09	21346	.....	3743	-17.53
Chuchow-Pinghsiang	747	2928	.....	3675	.....	12358	30081	.....	42633	-141.72	8399	.....	13961	-165.86
Canton-Samshui														
Changchow-Amoy	451	22	114	587	.....	89	2596	711	.....	2.74	2396	1948	.....	81.30
Kaifeng-Honan	17077	14753	567	32397	.....	7374	186778	5339	.....	2.86	32794	937	.....	2.85
Wuchang-Changsha	14707	12972	.....	27679	.....	21587	134223	.....	48640	-51.14	50707	19642	.....	38.74
Ssu-Tao	3411	10018	27	13456	.....	10604	74940	.....	27682	-36.94	9338	.....	4015	-42.99
TOTAL	718600	1178922	19269	1916791	.....	499216	10296947	.....	315392	-3.60	1156831	26458	.....	2.29

H. H. CHENG
Chief of Railway Department, Ministry of Communications